TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

FOR SOBER THOUGHT.

BY M. J. ADAMS.

When sickness, troubles, lay us low
And hold us there,
Can we define whence comes the blow,
Or do we care?

We rise or sink through lack of force
To stem the tide,
And drift along the river's course
To waters wide.

Perhaps we sink, as surely lost
As vessel frail
By cruel ocean billows tossed
In heartless gale;

And should we rise, by some decree
Of wondrous fate,
From sickness, troubles, well and free,
With mind sedate,

If we but pause, give sober thought
To nature's laws,
We may discern in troubles wrought
The real cause.

That we have been too negligent,
Had no regard
For laws as fixed as firmament;
Hence the reward.

For the Blade.

RUMORS OF WARS.

BY FRED. CASSIDY.

"I will heal the broken hearted."

Long we have prayed and hoped and waited
That intemperance may go down,
That suffering women, suffering children
Might be fed and cared and known.

Long we have waited for both parties
To make the laws that would sustain,
To heal the poor and broken hearted,
And free the drunkard's crazy brain.

Thanks, our prayers are all recorded
By One who holds the world in space,
And burning tears will be reward-ed,
Smiles will cover the sufferer's face.

O ye parties, war is coming,
Comets told us in the sky,
Locusts have around been humming,
God's revenge is drawing nigh.

What will this mighty nation think
When another old John Brown
Will strike the chain and break the link,
And put the liquor traffic down.

Sylvania, O.

"GIVE US A CALL."

BY ELLA WHEELER.

[Suggested by seeing these words in a saloon advertisement.]

Give us a call! We keep good beer,
Wine, brandy, gin and whisky here.
Our doors are open to boys and men,
And even to women, now and then.
We lighten their purses, we taint their breaths,
We swell up the columns of awful deaths.
All kinds of crimes we sell for dimes,
In our sugar'd poisons, so sweet to taste.
If you've money, position or time to waste,
Give us a call.

Give us a call! In a pint of gin,
We sell more wickedness, shame and sin,
Than a score of clergymen, preaching all day,
From dawn to darkness, could preach away.
And in our beer, (though it may take longer
To get a man drunk than drinks that are stronger),
We sell out property, shame and woe;
Who wants to purchase? Our prices are low.
Give us a call.

Give us a call! We'll dull your brains,
We'll give you headaches and racking pains,
We'll make you old while you yet are young,
To lies and slander we'll turn your tongue;
We'll make you shirk from all useful work,
Make theft and forgery seem fair play,
And murder a pastime sure to pay.
Give us a call.

Give us a call! We are cunning and wise;
We are bound to succeed, for we advertise
In the family papers, the journals that claim
To be pure in morals and fair of fame,
Husbands, brothers and sons will read
Our kind invitations, and some will heed
And give us a call; we pay for all
The space in the papers we occupy.
And there's little in life that money won't buy.
If you would go down in the world, and not up,
If you would be slain by the snake in the cup,
Or lose your soul in the flowing bowl,
If you covet shame and a blasted name,
Give us a call.

Our Story Teller.

BREAKING A MATCH.

BY F. E. C. ROBBINS.

One evening Mr. Joel Parks, a wealthy manufacturer in the thriving New England village of Redfield, and Dr. Mills, leading physician of the same place, sat chatting in the doctor's office. A stranger noting the age and rather prosaic appearance of the two men would hardly have guessed the topic of conversation. They were discussing works of fiction.

"I must have been going on 50 years old when I read my first novel," Mr. Parks was saying. "You see a man that starts on journey, as I did, barefooted, so to speak, has got to attend to business and nothing else for a good many years, if he expects to get anywhere in particular at last. He doesn't have much time for light reading, doctor. But in the last few years, I've read a good many, and I enjoy them, especially when they seem true to life, and I think I can generally tell when they are. I like Trollope on that account. I never saw an archbishop or a duke, but I know as well as I want to that he just hits them off to a T. And I like Howells, if he does hold such men as I be up to ridicule. And let me tell you, doctor, there's instruction in novels. Those writers have to study human nature. I've got many a hint about managing men from reading those books."

"Yes," said the doctor, "I've read them all my life, and I like them yet—love passages and all. Funny, ain't it?" he continued, "how two old gray heads like you and me will follow the love story of a silly boy and girl who won't listen to their natural guardians, and sympathize with them every time. We never have any feeling for the sensible fathers and mothers of our own age who are being plotted against."

"I don't know about that," was the reply: "I do sometimes sympathize with the old folks, and think that if I had been in their place I would have been more successful in having my way."

"Well, Joel," said the other with a laugh, "I guess that is one point on which you never get much instruction from the story tellers. Papa and mama always have their ideas of their daughter's future. The wrong young man happens along and she develops her ideas quite opposite from theirs. And she always comes out ahead. If you want to carry your point with your offspring you will have to learn how outside of a story book."

"Oh, as to that, perhaps the instruction is all there, only it's instructions how not to do it. I don't suppose that I shall ever want to interfere with my daughter about a husband or a lover; but, if I should, I am not sure but that I could learn something from the novelists."

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If there were no coincidences there would be no stories. It was a coincidence that, later on that same evening, Mrs. Joel Parks, an amiable lady whose mind was in her husband's keeping, said to him:

"Joel, have you ever noticed that Lee Tilton and Annie seemed to be taking a notion towards each other?"

Joel was engaged with his newspaper at the time, and he did not take his eyes from the list of newly appointed postmasters which he had been reading. But it cost him an effort, for his wife's question was a shock indeed. Such an idea had never occurred to him, and as he sat there physically at ease, he found his thoughts sadly crowding each other.

Lee Tilton! One of his own clerks! Likely fellow enough, pleasant and honest. But he didn't like Lee Tilton. He didn't know just why, and he had never thought of it before, but now he was sure of so much. Lee was nothing but a Redfield boy any way; and unambitious—staying in a little place like that and living with his mother and sister. And then his daughter Annie! What a future was possible for that girl! Beautiful as any heroine of fiction! No; his daughter should never be given to Lee Tilton!

That was one decision, absolute and final. A subordinate question was also discussed and settled in mental council of war. It would perhaps be as well that Mr. Parks should not for the present know her husband's feelings in the matter. So much having been arranged, he slowly raised his eyes from the paper, looked at his wife absently, and said:

"Oom—eh?"

"I was asking if you had noticed anything in particular between Lee Tilton and Annie," replied Mrs. Parks placidly.

"No, I think not; what have you noticed?"

"Why, I do' know; not much of anything perhaps. But he kind o' comes up here evenings, and they read together some. And—well, one thing and another has led me to think that they might be getting interested in each other."

Joel did not continue the conversation, but soon betook himself to the room, half office and half library, where he was wont to retire when he had leisure for reading, or when he had some perplexing business problem to think out. Here he sat awhile in meditation. He had accepted in full his wife's revelation without thought of investigating the grounds on which it was based. His camp had been surprised; how should he meet the foe? Presently he stepped to the shelves which lined the room, and hastily turned over the pages of several novels, just as a lawyer might in an emergency consult books with which he was already familiar.

Yes, here were plenty of cases. Here was the girl of high social position, the daughter of a duke, who becomes enamored of the poor young commoner. The father interferes. Girl will not disobey her father, but neither will she give up her lover. Taken abroad and no correspondence allowed. No use. Takes no interest in anything. Rarely seen to smile. Father has to give it up at last.

"Of course he does," soliloquized Joel; "so should I. You don't want to break your daughter's heart, and when a girl has a mind of her own, like Annie, gets it fairly set upon anything you can't change it for her by force."

Here was another case. Young lady loved by a man of her own rank, and everything that he ought to be. Her friends plead with her in his behalf, sound his praises, and faithfully argue with her about her duty. She fears that she doesn't love him quite enough. They try to persuade her that she does, and then she is sure that she doesn't. Then appears the other young man, evidently an adventurer and probably a Jew. Somehow she becomes interested, and her friends solemnly warn her against him. Then her interest increases, and she finally marries him with her father's reluctant consent.

And so on.

"Yes," said Joel to himself as he closed a book, "the doctor is right. The girl in the story always has her own way, and the more they oppose her the more she has it. But dear me; they go to work exactly wrong. Don't make any allowance for the perversity of human nature. They fill the girl's ears with praises of the right one till she's tired and sick of him, and keep her thinking about the wrong one, by forbidding her to think of him at all. The way to do it is to turn the thing end for end."

And, in accordance with this reflection, Joel, before he slept, had outlined a plan for managing his daughter.

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He began operations at breakfast the next morning.

"Annie," he said in his blandest tones and with his most beaming smile, "your mother tells me that you and Lee Tilton are likely to make a match of it."

Annie's face was a picture—a whole panorama in fact, in which astonishment, indignation and maidenly shame were successively portrayed.

"Why, pa," exclaimed Mrs. Parks, "I never said anything of the kind."

"I have no idea what you are talking about, father," said Annie, recovering her voice, but not her self-possession.

"Oh, you needn't be bashful about it!" said her father with an odious chuckle, "I've got eyes as well as your mother, and if I hadn't been pleased I should have spoken before this. I like your choice, Annie, if Lee is your choice."

In spite of herself the tears started to Annie's eyes.

"I think you are too bad, papa; Mr. Milton and I are good friends, of course, but he never said a word to me that all the world mightn't hear, and I don't know what puts such a thought into your head. You make me ashamed, and I'm sure I've no cause to be so."

"Of course not, dear," replied her father. "Lee is a nice young man, whether you take him or not," and so saying he rose from the table and took his departure.

"Shouldn't be surprised if I had nipped that thing in the bud already," thought he as he walked down the street.

When he came home to dinner his wife said: "Joel, I'm sorry you said what you did at breakfast. The poor girl was dretfully put out. She has been talking about it all day and telling me everything that they ever said when they were together. I think she likes him and he her, but she doesn't know it yet; and you are mar than to make it by talking to her."

"Oh, nonsense!" said Joel, and then, mentally, "I didn't begin a minute too soon. I'll follow that up."

At dinner he began:—

"Speaking of Lee Tilton"—

"Oh, don't, father," interrupted Annie.

"But wait, my dear, let me speak. I'm not trying to influence you. Of course Lee hasn't spoken yet, and wouldn't unless he thought I was willing. But if he had the least hint—now just wait till I'm through; if I let him know in a roundabout way that I'm willing, he'd speak soon enough. Why shouldn't he be willing to marry the prettiest girl and the richest girl in this village? And let me tell you, Lee Tilton is a nice young man. Nothing flighty about him. Once married he would settle down as sober and steady going as a man fifty years old. And I could make a business man of him, for he would do just as I told him."

"Father, promise me that you will never say a word to him, or I will never willingly see him again. I never want to see him again, any way, it seems to me," said Annie, with face aflame and flashing eye. "I don't know what makes you talk so, indeed I don't."

"That's the way to do it," was Joel's inward comment, many times repeated during the rest of the day.

But circumstances were not apparently wholly in his favor. A few days after this some of the young people had a picnic in the beautiful grove which crowns the highest of Redfield's seven hills, and "just for fun" the journey was made in hayracks. Lee Tilton, who had a rare holiday, drove one of these primitive coaches in which was a merry party of young men and maidens including Annie Parks. In descending the hill on the return home a break in the harness gave Lee an opportunity to show his bravery and coolness, which he promptly accepted. He stood by his post like the typical engineer, and he had the satisfaction of saving his passengers from harm, and of being crowned a hero. In describing the adventure to her mother Annie did ample justice to Lee's deserts, and spoke of him as the preserver of the whole party; but she had little to say before her father. Joel thought that this was hardly a good omen, but he courageously returned to the charge. For two or three days he would talk of nothing else but Lee's heroic act. His wonderful presence of mind, his sublime courage, the deep and lasting gratitude due him—on these the changes were rung until even Mrs. Parks grew tired of the theme, and Annie was led to declare that "she didn't believe there had been any danger at all; she wished the old cart had been allowed to go to the bottom of the hill, any way."

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Joel's plan would not have been complete had it not included bringing an acceptable suitor into the field. A Boston business friend of his, a Mr. Morton, had a son William who had just been admitted to the bar, and who, in Joel's opinion, would be a suitable match for his daughter. He was handsome and bright, and at least he would do to beat Lee Tilton with. For Mr. Parks had become much more interested in his plan in the mere question of his daughter's future. So on a visit to the city he had called upon the Mortons and suggested that the young man should begin his legal career in Redfield, promising to give him some business. The proposition was finally accepted, and William Morton became an object of interest in Redfield.

In due course he made the acquaintance of Miss Annie, and she liked his society, as indeed every one did. Her father, who had concealed his agency in establishing Morton in Redfield, spoke of him rather slightingly in the family circle, and compared him with Lee, much to the latter's advantage. He was delighted one day to meet Annie returning from a little horseback excursion with the lawyer, but he put on a look of concern, and at the first opportunity he gave her a word of caution.

"Young Morton is no doubt well enough in his way, my dear," he said, "though he is too careful in his appearance and too fond of pleasure to suit me. But it is peahaps as well to be a little guarded in forming a familiar acquaintance with a stranger. And—I am afraid, my dear, that Lee would not quite approve."

Joel almost hugged himself as he noted the effect produced, but he thought that he held a still better card to play. The next day he found an opportunity to say to Lee Tilton:—

"Lee, are you acquainted with Lawyer Morton?"

"No, sir," was Lee's answer; "that is, but slightly."

"There is something that troubles me," continued Parks. "I don't know much of that young man, but to say the least he isn't my kind. Now my Annie is young and inexperienced, and I see that she is rather taken by his dashing ways. She has ridden with him some, and he calls often—well, I know that she would never care for him in a serious way, but still, between you and me, Lee, I don't think girls can be too careful about forming intimacies with strange young men from the city. Now, Lee, do me a favor. It's of no use for me to speak to her. I am too old, and she wouldn't understand me. But you are of her own age, and an old friend. You can do it. Just give her a little friendly hint, you know."

Lee was as wise as most young men, but certain kinds of wisdom come only with experience; and although at first he strenously objected, he was at last overpersuaded, and reluctantly promised to "say just one word."

That evening he called upon Annie, meeting Williaam Morton just coming from the house as he entered the gate. As he sat in the pleasant sitting room, Lee hated his errand and his promise. There were other attractive subjects of conversation, perhaps other things that he was more anxious to say to the beautiful girl. But at length he began his task.

"Are you much acquainted with Mr. Morton?"

"A little; are you?"

"Well, no. To tell the truth I think that perhaps we ought to be a little careful about—about getting acquainted too much—too easily I mean, with those that we don't—that we are not much acquainted with," stammered Lee; "don't you?"

Annie's eyes looked a shade darker than he had ever seen them before.

"I admire your prudence more than I can tell," she said; "after I have seen more of Mr. Morton, perhaps I shall be able to advise you whether you can safely make his acquaintance or not!"

The young gentleman's visit was not prolonged, and, when a day or two after Mr. Parks asked him if he had spoken a word to Annie, he answered:

"Yes, I made a fool of myself."

And the old man was obliged to abruptly turn his back upon his clerk.

Lee very soon took occasion to offer a humble apology for his unfortunate speech, though of course he refrained from explaining how he had been led to make it; and on the whole Joel was a little disappointed at the inadequate result of this particular piece of strategy. To be sure, Annie and Morton seemed to meet on pleasant terms, but so, for aught he could see, did Annie and Lee Tilton.

In these days Joel frequently consulted his novels professionally, and he one evening happened to read in "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" the passage in which the trustee's unprepossessing wife horrifies the young master by boasting of her wealth and shrewdness, and broadly hinting that her daughter was at his disposal. It occurred to Joel that he had so far been working upon only one of the principles in the case. Here was a hint that must be used. So he soon contrived an interview with Lee Tilton and began to talk. He bragged of his success in life, of the sharp bargains he had driven, of the money he had made and would still make. Noticing with delight the ill concealed look of embarrassment and disgust on Lee's face, he went on to speak of his daughter:—

"Wonderful girl, sharp as a razor. As like me as two peas in a pod." Some day she would marry, he supposed. He didn't want her to marry a rich man. Rather she would marry a likely poor young man, one who would feel some gratitude for the lift he was getting. He would see that such a husband made a success of it. There would be no trouble about that.

"I tell you," said he, finally, with a leer, "whoever gets that girl with my consent, gets me."

It came to pass that Joel found it necessary to make a business trip of a month or so, and he felt that he could not go without striking one more blow. He thought that he had undoubtedly made progress, but he feared that there was still danger.

One evening Annie met him with a look of scorn in her face and a hard ring in her voice that told him what was coming. "Read that!" she said, and she placed in his hand a note dated and postmarked at Boston.

Miss Annie Parks:—I feel it my duty, though a stranger to you, to warn you that Mr. William Morton is a young man not to be trusted. He is noted in Boston as a heartless male coquette. Sincerely yours, A WELL WISHER."

"Well," said Joel, "anonymous letters don't amount to anything. I shouldn't mind that."

"But, papa, Lee Tilton wrote that," said Annie, bursting into tears. "It is written on the paper that you use in your office. Don't you see as you hold it up to the light a faint impress of your business heading? This is the second page of a sheet, but the other page surely had that heading. Oh dear! how mean a thing it is!"

"He never wrote that in the world," said Joel. "I'll ask him if he did."

"No, father, say nothing. It's of no use. But father," she went on, stamping her foot in her energy, "never speak to me of Lee Tilton again."

Her father argued with her long enough, as he thought, to fix her determination, and the next day, with a light heart, he departed on his journey.

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Mr. Parks returned home on the expected day some six weeks later, which day was the 54th anniversary of his birth. It was evening when he wended his way home from the station, and he noticed that his house was brilliantly lighted.

"Ah, a birthday surprise, perhaps," thought he.

At the door he was met by his wife in rich array, who, after the expected greetings, hurried him to his room, where she gave him this note from Annie:

DEAR PAPA: We have a few friends, and I have a birthday present for you. You mustn't tease mother to tell. Will meet you in the parlor. ANNIE."

"And now, pa, do dress quick and come down," said Mrs. Parks, at the same time prudently withdrawing. Descending to the parlors Joel found a small and select party, including Mr. Dale, the clergyman. In front of him stood Annie, with Lee Tilton by her side.

A single glance made explanation almost unnecessary, although Joel roared out, "What the—what in the world does this mean?"

"Hush," whispered Mrs. Parks, "it means just what you have been wishing. He's going to begin now."

During the first part of the ceremony which followed Mr. Parks seemed a trifle dazed, but toward the last he did some rapid thinking. When the binding words had been pronounced, Annie turned to her father with a dazzling smile.

"A birthday present, papa—a son-in-law," she said, "Is it an acceptable one?"

Joel kissed his daughter and shook hands with his "present." "Too much affected to speak," it was afterward reported.

Soon Annie found opportunity to whisper to her father, "Oh, papa, you don't know how we have planned for the last two weeks to give you this surprise. I knew how sad you were when you went away because I felt so about Lee, and when everything came right, as it did, I wanted so much to make it up to you. Oh, that letter—of course you were right. Lee didn't write it. Mr. Morton is to marry a Boston lady, and one day he confided the fact to me. And it came out by accident that he and Lee had become good friends, and that Lee knew of his engagement at the time that letter came. And then I knew that I had done Lee injustice; and I can't tell now just how it all came about—but aren't we happy, papa?"

Dr. Mills was present, and he offered his congratulations to the host.

"By the by," he said, "this would almost do for a scene in one of our novels, you know. Only there doesn't seem to be any chance for relenting and forgiveness on the part of the stern parent. The pleasant little affair, is quite in accordance with your wishes, I believe."

"Emphatically so," responded Joel with dignity.

Aut after the guests had gone, Mr. Parks spent an hour in the privacy of his own room in deep reflection. There was surely no one to blame in this matter, he admitted himself, and Annie had a good husband, no doubt. On the whole he need have no deep regrets on that score. But he mourned for the fate of his scheme. He critically reviewed his work, and he thought he saw some points that were capable of improvement.

As he mused he mechanically took up his newspaper and his eye almost unconsciously fell upon the advertisement. Yes, he thought that he could do better if he were to have the opportunity again. He almost wished that he could make a second trial.

"Wife," said he to Mrs. Parks, as that lady entered the room, "What should you think of the idea of adopting a—healthy, female—child?"—*Boston Record.*

Senator Bright's Duelling Story.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, used to tell a good story about a challenge he received from Joseph G. Marshall, a political rival. The parties went to Louisville to fight, but the difficulty was there settled by Gen. William O. Butler. Pending the settlement of the affair, the police put in an appearance for the purpose of arresting the combatants.

"I'm looking for Mr. Marshall, sure," said the Irish captain as he entered Mr. Marshall's room at the hotel, "and I believe the mon is before me."

Mr. Marshall divined at once the purpose of this visit, and assuming an air of indifference, coolly inquired: "What one of the Marshalls do you desire to see? There are two of us here."

"The one who is to fight the jewel, sure," replied the policeman.

"Ah! I understand. You should see my brother. He is in the room at the other end of the hall."

"But is he the Mister Marshall that's a lawyer?" inquired the sceptical captain.

"He will probably tell you that he's a minister. But don't let him fool you. Lawyers, you know, can quote texts as well as preachers."

The policeman politely thanked him for his assistance, bowed himself out of the room and passed on to the room of the Rev. Samuel Marshall, an elder brother and a prominent divine of Kentucky. In vain did the minister expostulate.

"Your texts don't apply," said the plucky Irishman. "You're me mon, sure now! You're no more of a preacher than I am myself," and the fellow was hurring him down the stairway when they met a mutual friend, who explained to the policeman that he was badly sold. Meanwhile Joseph Marshall had moved to parts unknown, and thus avoided the humiliation of going to the mayor's court.

A Draughtsman's Fatal Defect.

"One of the queerest cases I ever heard of," said the story-teller in the smoking car, "is down in our town. There's a man there who has a peculiar defect. I know him well. He's a draughtsman and an accomplished man. He can draw anything he is asked to draw, with a solitary exception, and do as good a job of it as any man in the country. But that one exception lost him his situation, his wife, his friends and his reputation, and now it is killing him. Isn't it strange?"

"Very. But what is it that he can't draw."

"A sober breath."—*Chicago Herald.*

The Tragic Salvini Makes a Point.

There was a tremendous crowd at the Salvini matinee yesterday, quite phenomenal when it is remembered that the prices were just the same as night ones. The rush rather surprised even the great De Vivo, and he was commenting upon it to Salvini.

"Ah," said Salvini, "it is easily explained. It is the nature of women always. Women will crowd a theater to see a man smother a woman for love."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Life in Georgia.

I asked a brilliant young lawyer, who has lately made Atlanta his home, how the people had impressed him. He said: "I think it is a people that will drive hard bargains with you all day, and at night spend all the profits in making you comfortable."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Written expressly for the Blade.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DRUNKARD.

XI.

My first night in the club room was the beginning of a most disastrous season. The old devil, which I had dislodged for a brief period, came into full possession again, and nothing that my wife, children and friends could do, was adequate to the struggle with him. I made a tremendous effort myself. I went home for dinner the next evening after the night that my despairing wife came for me, and a very terrible hour I spent at the table. My wife could say nothing—what was there for her to say? She could not pretend to be cheerful, for she had been outraged and insulted, and she knew that any pretense of cheerfulness would be hypocritical, and that it would raise the very demon in me worse than ever. She sat at the table, red-eyed and silent. The children knew from our altered manner that something had happened, and with the acuteness of childhood, which knows without knowing why it knows, that it was something very serious. Seeing their father and mother sitting without a word, they remained silent, and the hour for dinner passed without a word, save the few questions and answers that could not be avoided.

It was a horrible hour, and I wished an hundred times that I could fall out of my chair, dead, and relieve those I loved of my presence.

While eating, or rather pretending to eat, I resolved that I would stay at home that evening, that I would never drink a drop again, and that I would cut loose from the habit that was dragging me down to death. Fool that I was! I had made the same promise to myself a thousand times and had broken it just as many.

After the meal was over I went to my pleasant sitting room, and picking up the paper lighted my pipe, and tried to read. I could not. I attempted something in the way of conversation, but our talk was in very short sentences. My poor wife had a grief upon her which required more than an hour to heal. She could not talk nor could I.

All this time I was getting more and more miserable. I had eaten nothing to speak of, and was as nervous as a man could be and not go absolutely insane. I could not see the letters upon the page, I was incapable of consecutive thought, in brief I was a thorough wreck.

It was about 8 o'clock when the crisis came. There came upon me an impulse to leave the house and go down to the village, which I resisted as best I could. I said to myself "I won't!" and tried to pull myself together and get resolution enough to back my promise to myself. But I couldn't. It was as a worn-out man in the Rapids above the falls of Niagara. While saying "I won't!" I was rising from my chair, and still swearing that I would not, I made my way to the hall, and was putting on my hat and overcoat. My wife followed me, and throwing her arms about my neck begged me, sobbing as though her heart would break, to stay with her.

God knows how I struggled with myself, but it was in vain.

"I will not stay long, I swear to you I will not; I will be back in half an hour," I said, and tearing away from her darted out of the door.

Twice I turned to go back, but the invisible but irresistable power was upon me. I made the same old compromise with myself. I swore that I would take one drink and one only, just enough to put some heart in me, and then I would return, and to make everything safe would go to bed at once, and try to sleep, to gain strength enough in the morning to go straight to my office and not drink during the day.

Full of this resolve, I went to the club room, and ordered my one drink and swallowed it.

There is no necessity of detailing what followed. It was the same old story. I took the drink as soon as I could get it, and the bartender never seemed so slow. I swallowed it. It went through my system like fire, it warmed me, it restored me to myself, it made me feel like another man, and I took another, vowing to go home as soon as that was swallowed, and, in my better humor, put in a pleasant evening with my wife and children. I would not take even the half-hour I had stipulated for, but would astonish her by my quick return.

I did astonish her, but it was not in that way. That second drink finished the infernal work which the first had commenced. After that had gone down it made no difference to me whether I had a wife or not. I was inflamed with the liquor just to the point of wanting more, and what I had taken had so disarmed prudence, or rather had so destroyed sense, that I had no more hesitation in calling for another than I had in taking a glass of milk when in Maine. I did call for another and another, and by the time the four had been consumed I was down at the table deep in a game of poker, and no more concerned about my family than as though wife and children had never existed. It was 12 o'clock at night when we quit, and long before that I had drank a dozen or more and was as completely drunk as a man could be and walk at all. All the evening I was the loudest man in the room, in fact I was so boisterous and demonstrate that I became offensive.

There were but two men who were pleased to see me in this condition—the landlord and the barkeeper. They knew the value I was to them, and they were rejoiced to see me back in my old condition. When drinking at all I averaged at least 30 drinks a day, and my expenditure for rum and incidentals came very close to $10 a day. They did not like to lose a customer like that and as my reformation had been a serious loss to them, so they saw great profit in my downfall.

They smiled all over to see me pour down their stuff, and I am quite sure that they made my drinks extra large to the end of getting so much alcohol down me as to make more the next day an absolute necessity.

Anyhow I went home at about 12, more than usually drunk. I staggered and fell upon the door-step, and bruised myself terribly. However, I managed to get to my feet, and to unlock the door with my night-key and enter the hall.

I caught a glance at myself in the mirror in the hat-rack, and saw that I was in no condition to come within range of my wife's vision, if I wanted to pass for sober. I had an ugly bruise over one eye, and a cut on my face which was bleeding, and was as thoroughly demoralized and disreputable-looking as a man could well be. A much less experienced woman than Mrs. Jamieson would have known I was drunk at one glance.

With the small cunning that Rum inspires I determined to go quietly to another room and sleep. I made my way to a small room in the top of the house, which we used only when we were overcrowded, and commenced undressing for bed. I had my overcoat on, and in the effort to get that off, staggered and fell, plunging my hand through the window, smashing the glass, and cutting myself terribly. I did not know it, but I was nearer death that minute than I had ever been in my life.

The sharp glass hsd penetrated an artery in my wrist, and, too drunk to recover myself, I fell to the floor in a heap, and was rapidly bleeding to death.

Fortunately for me, my wife, who had not closed her eyes, had heard me enter the house, and had traced my footsteps up the stairs to the top of the house, and was wondering what I was doing there. The crash of the glass in the window alarmed her, and she rushed up to find me on the floor, bathed in my own blood.

She noticed the broken glass and divined the trouble at once. It took her but a second to find the wound, she seized a towel and soaked it in the water pitcher, and in less time than it takes me to tell it, had it around my arm above the wound, and with my cane, which fortunately I had brought with me, made a compress which stopped the terrible flow that was carrying my life with it. She shrieked for my oldest boy who went immediately for the doctor, and when I awoke in the morning I found myself in bed, almost dead from loss of blood, with the ghastly cut in my wrist carefully sewed up, and my right arm in splints.

I had better luck than I deserved, but drunkards are always lucky in the matter of accidents. A decent man would have not been discovered and would have bled to death.

I went down to my business the day following, but I carried my arm in a sling for three good months thereafter.

This should have cured me, but it did not. I stayed at home the one night, for the doctor refused to let me get out of bed, but to quiet me he smuggled some whiskey into my room, which he gave me, supposing he was doing me a kindness. I was comparatively quiet that night, for he gave me nearly as much as I would have taken had I been in the club, and I could be quiet anywhere if I could only get enough stimulant.

The next day, however, I would not stay in bed, and I arose and went to my office, with my arm in a sling. I gave directions to my manager, and went out immediately to the club, where I sat with other idlers all the day, drinking regularly every twenty minutes, and sometimes more frequently.

I managed to get home at dinner time, at six in the evening, and after dinner being already too full to keep awake, went to sleep upon a sofa, where I lay till after 12. When I awoke I went for my hat and overcoat, but my wife told me the time it was, and I did not go down town, for I knew that the bar-rooms were all closed, and it would be of no use.

Then I abused my wife for not awakening me sooner, as she knew I had business at the factory, all of which was as false as anything could be, and she knew it. But she said nothing, and in the kindest and most uncomplaining manner assisted me to bed, having first made a pot of very strong black tea, a cup of which she made me drink as hot as hot as I could bear it. Into the second cup she put enough Jamaica ginger to make it hot, and with this mild stimulant I managed to sleep tolerably well.

In the morning she brought me a great goblet of Congress water, iced; and a glass of milk afterward, and she made for me a cup of very strong coffee, and cooked with her own hands a dish of chipped dried beef, full of Cayenne pepper, and had some dry toast with good butter, and altogether I managed to get a considerable quantity of food down me, all of which put heart into me, and made me quite steady.

I was sufficiently myself to feel terribly ashamed of myself, and I spoke kindly to her, and promised her that I would not drink a drop all day, and that I would come home sober if it was possible.

"Let me go down with you, and sit in your office," she said, "I may be of some help to you."

I refused this, but I renewed my promise and went down the street feeling very strong and confident.

At about 11 my strength began to fail me, and my resolution went with my strength. I began to feel the infernal craving, and it increased every minute as my mind dwelt upon it. Now, if I had had a friend in my office who had simply refused to let me leave and go out, and who could have guarded me to my home for my lunch, and had come in again at about 4 and repeated the restraint, I should have got through the day, for I had some little strength left in me. But there was none such, and after a few faint struggles, each one weaker than its predecessor, I went out and walked as straight to the club as a pigeon could fly, after the regular one drink, which was to be all that day.

I can only repeat the old story. The one was two in ten minutes, then another and another, till by noon I was in the same old condition, not absolutely wildly drunk, but so charged with spirit that I neither knew or cared what was before me. I went home to my lunch, my wife saw my condition, and remained silent, fearing to risk a scene by any remark, and I sat sullen and silent, the children awed into silence by our silence.

The moment the repast was over I went direct to my office, where I stayed doing business in a very bad way till 3 o'clock.

I was not fit to do business, at all. Those who came in were treated without regard to rhyme or reason. Those with whom I should have been severe I was as mild and complaisant to as possible, and those to whom I owed the greatest civility I was rude and brusque with. I insulted two or three of my best friends and got very angry and insulting with one, who remarked quietly, in reply to an insolent remark I made, that as I was not myself just then, he would call in at another time. And he sneeringly ask me at what hour of the day he could depend upon finding me sober.

I fumed and fretted after he left, for I knew I had made a fool of myself. He was a man who did a great deal of business with me, and the connection was very profitable, and to offend him was a very serious matter, but to offend him and have him know the cause of my so doing was a terrible humiliation.

He was only one of a dozen whom I insulted. It was a curious thing that I was the most pleasant with the men whom I should have invited to leave my office, and those to whom I should have been the most civil I was boorish at best, and in most cases absolutely rough and insulting. It is one of the peculiarities of whiskey that under its influence you always do just what you should not do, and omit to do everything that you should do.

Smarting under a sense of my blunders and mistakes, and humiliated without beyond measure, I put on my coat, locked my safe, and went to the club room to seek solace from what had been the cause of my trouble, and in 30 minutes I was beyond either fear or remorse.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Growing Northwest.

Said the mayor of Minneapolis to an alderman:

"I hear that another family moved into St. Paul yesterday."

"Yes."

"How large?"

"Man an' wife and four children."

"That's bad. What are we doing?"

"Well, one pair of twins is reported from the Fourth ward and two immigrants from New York have just got here. I expect a friend and his wife and one child to arrive on the noon train. I think we'll manage to keep up with that one-horse town down the river."

LORD DUFFERIN, Viceroy of India, has received authority from the British government to annex Burmah.

THE SMALL BOY.

He Makes Life a Burden to His Patient Aunt.

One day I sat in a car seat on the Saugus branch of the Eastern road behind a pale, careworn lady who was taking a little boy from Boston to Malden. As the little boy was of a very inquiring mind, and everything seemed to attract his attention, I could not help listening to some of his questions.

"What is that, auntie?" the little boy commenced, pointing to a stack of hay on the marsh.

"Oh, that's hay, dear," answered the careworn lady.

"What is hay, auntie."

"Why, hay is hay, dear."

"But what is hay made of?"

"Why, hay is made of dirt and water and air."

"Who makes it?"

"God makes it, dear."

"Does He make it in the day time or in the night?"

"In both, dear."

"And Sundays?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Ain't it wicked to make hay on Sunday, auntie?"

"O, I don't know. I'd keep still, Willie, that's a dear. Auntie is tired."

After remaining quiet a moment little Willie broke out:

"Where do stars come from, auntie?"

"I don't know; nobody knows."

"Did the moon lay 'em?"

"Yes, I guess so," replied the wicked lady.

"Can the moon lay eggs, too?"

"I suppose so. Don't bother me!"

Another short silence, when Willie broke out:

"Benny says oxins is an owl, auntie; is they?"

"O, perhaps so!"

"I think a whale could lay eggs—don't you, auntie?"

"O, yes—I guess so," said the shameless woman.

"Did you ever see a whale on his nest?"

"O, I guess so!"

"Where?"

"I mean no. Willie, you must be quiet; I'm getting crazy."

"What makes you crazy, auntie?"

"Oh, dear! you ask so many questions."

"Did you ever see a little fly eat sugar?"

"Yes, dear."

"Where?"

"Willie, sit down on the seat and be still or I'll shake you. Now, not another word!"

And the lady pointed her finger sharply to the little boy, as if she were going to stick it through him. If she had been a wicked woman she would have sworn.

There are eight million little boys like Willie in the United States, and half as many in England.

VERY CHEAP.

The Man Who Was Gorged in a Mysterious Manner.

The other day I went into a certain restaurant in New York where I had been once or twice before. I had only 47 cents in my pocket, and was calculating what I could afford to order for my meal without going into the hands of a receiver, when the waiter bustled up to my table, places several glasses and a clean napkin in front of me, with an amount of silverware and cutlery to an extent far greater, than, it appeared to me, the circumstances seemed to demand. Presently, whilst I was conning the bill of fare, a plate of turtle soup was placed before me.

"I did not order this," said I to the waiter. He grinned and answered:

"That's all right, sir."

"But look here, there is some mistake. I did not order turtle soup."

"That's all right, sir; that's all right."

Somewhat bewildered I ate the soup with a relish, for I was hungry. Scarcely had I traversed one half the soup when I heard a pop and gurgle, and lo, and behold, the waiter was pouring out for me a glass of champagne.

"Hold on, look here, waiter, you've made some mistake. I did not order this wine and won't pay for it."

"He! he! he!" laughed the attendant, "I can't help that, sir, I've got to obey orders. Guess you'd find it pretty hard to pay if you wanted to, anyhow."

This was bewildering. I slipped a fork off the table and ran it into the thigh of my right leg in order to find out whether I was dreaming. I was not. After the soup came a filet of fish and sauce something—heaven only knows what! It was delicious. I ate and drank. Then came a glass of sherry. Then a royal beefsteak with various vegetables. Then some celery and fromage de brie, then a small cup of coffee, a pousse cafe, and a couple of magnificent segars; all this was served with the most assiduous attention. At last I began to feel it was time to go, and a certain uneasiness pervaded my whole nervous system. Just as I was wondering what kind of denouement there was going to be, a portly gentleman, whom I took for the proprietor, came and seated himself opposite me.

"Well," he said, "I hope you have enjoyed your dinner."

"Immensely," I replied, "but what does it all mean?"

"Never mind that," said the gentleman, "if you are only satisfied. I was very sorry about that accident the other da,y but you see we can treat our customers like gentlemen, and we generally try to do so, and I hope you will come and see us again," saying which he walked off, and from that hour I have not had the least clue to what it all means, except that I was evidently taken for some one else. God bless the fellow that looks like me.—*Texas Siftings.*

Separating the Wheat From the Chaff.

Patent Medicine Man (to clerk)—Any testimonials in to-day's mail in answer to our circular?

Clerk—Yes, here are eighty-seven, all from married women.

Manufacturer (disappointed)—Is that all?

Clerk—No, here are 140, "by the well known clergymen."

Manufacturer (disgusted)—No more?

Clerk—Only one; it's from a prominent business man.

Manufacturer (eagerly)—Give it to me, and I'll have it lithographed at once. Throw the others away.

At the Head of the Foot.

It was a small boy from down in Maine who, visiting his Boston relatives lately, was asked about his school, his progress in his classes, etc.

"I can't thpell worth a thent," said the Maine youngster, "and tho I have to thtay at the foot, but (very proudly) I've got the biggetht feet in the clath!"

A Hint to the Mistress.

Mrs. Wells (about to hire a new servant)—"Now, in regard to going out visiting. I—"

Servant (interrupting)—"Och, go out whiniver yes loikes; you'll not find Bridget Murphy harrud, mum, or dictatorial like."

Free and Independent.

Mrs. Hendricks (the landlady)—Bless me, Clara, look out of the window and see who is ringing so violently at the door.

Clara—Why, ma, it is Mr. Dumley.

Mrs. Hendricks (with a sigh of relief)—"Thank goodness, he has brought the money to pay his back board, or he would never dare ring like that."

TROUBLE IN THE PALACE.

Bob Burdette Relates an Imaginary Royal Scene.

"Henry Battenburg," said the queen severely, as the new prince came into the breakfast room in the Tower to the lascivious tinkling of some rattling substance in his pockets, "how many times have I forbade you to disfigure yourself by loading your pockets down with marbles?"

"I hain't got no marbles," said the new hand made prince, with a look of honest amazement; "them's jackstones."

"It is the same thing," replied her most gracious majesty, "you look as though you were in ballast; and moreover, I believe you are deceiving me."

"No'me; hope to die."

"Battenburg, you have been playing marbles again."

"Noap."

"Hennery!"

"Cross my heart! Honest Injun! Hope I may fall down dead!"

"Don't tell me whacks, Hennery."

"No'me; I didn't."

At a signal from her Most Gracious Majesty, two stout men at arms in complete armor, caught the hapless prince by the legs, and, turning him upside down, poured a cigar box full of marbles, crystals, carnelians, "chinies," "boties," "commies" and "white alleys" out of his raiment. When they again reversed him, the noble prince met the steady gaze of the queen without a tremor.

"Meant I hadn't been playin' keeps, anyhow," he said.

But as the guards dragged the unhappy prince through the Traitor's gate to where the headsman, in his black domino of state, stood leaning against the block, trying the edge of his new Wade & Butcher hollow ground ax with his thumb nail, the doomed Battenburg cast back one appealing glance that will haunt the Queen to her dying day. For the prince has a glass eye, and he had screwed his eye glass over that and was trying to look at her with it. Uneasy, indeed, lies the head that wears a bang.

His Leg was Kept Out Late o Nights.

Merryboy is a young gentleman who holds down a chair and draws a salary in one of the departments. He is given to late hours and jovial times with the gang—the gang being a band of choice spirits, with a weakness for the same. The other day Merryboy showed up with that indescribable look a follow has when he's had a jolly time the night before. Settling down to work, he presently exclaimed:

"By Jove, my leg's asleep."

His fellow clerks looked up sympathizingly, when one of them remarked dryly:

"No wonder your leg's asleep in the day time—you keep it out so late of nights."

What Floored Him.

"There goes a man," he said, as he pointed to a pedestrian across the street, "who lost his all by not posting up on the traits of communities."

"What do you mean?"

"He went to Indiana and put his entire fortune into a cough-drop factory, but never sold a pound of the drops."

"Why? Don't Indiana people have coughs?"

"Certainly the same as the rest of us, but when they can't cure 'em with slippery e'm, they let her cough."—*Wall Street News.*

Which Was It?

A granger-looking chap entered one of the banks at Elmira the other day and dumped a lot of securities down before the teller and asked him to estimate their worth.

"About $2,000," was the reply, after the papers had been inspected.

"What! No more than that?"

"Not a cent. I see they are all in the name of a woman."

"Yes. She's the $60,000 widder I've spent two years chasing after. Tell you, stranger, there must have been a h—l of a depreciation in bonds or a thundering advance in the price of widders."—*Wall Street News.*

Even Children Complain.

The surplusage of females in the population of Massachusetts is constantly the cause for annoyance. It was at a juvenile party the other day that a mother noticed that her 5-year-old daughter had not joined the march to the refreshment room.

"Why did you not go in with the other children, my dear?"

"Because I could not find any little boy to hold on to," was the wail of the ingenuous unfortunate.

When Woman's Tongue Recuperates.

Wife—"I wonder why it is that women never talk in their sleep?"

Husband, (with a sigh)—"Because nature is kind to them."

Wife (in surprise)—"Why so?"

Husband (wearily)—"Well, nature knows that if woman did not get some rest she would soon become dumb."

It Must be an Old Married Man.

"I see that Pittsburg is to have a new crematory in which a heat of 2,200 degrees will be obtained by means of natural gas. What do you say to that?"

"I rather like the idea."

"How so?"

"Well, I don't believe anything else on earth could warm a woman's feet clear through."—*Chicago Ledger.*

Labor Statistics.

Col. Fizzletop said to his son Johnny, who is very trifling:

"Why don't you go to work?"

"I am doing all the work I want to, pa."

What work are you doing, standing there and looking out of the window?"

"I am watching how the days are gradually getting longer, pa."—*Texas Siftings.*

Real Cause for Alarm.

Mr. Bowles—I see there are about two hundred deaths from delirium tremens in this country every year.

Mr. Jowles—Indeed? Quite a number, isn't it?

Mr. B.—Yes, quite a number. By the way, I see that that there has been another death from hydrophobia in France.

Mr. J.—Is that so? Another? That makes three this year. By Jove, if I had my way I'd exterminate the brutes. I wouldn't leave one of 'em alive.—*Boston Courier.*

An Extensive Washout.

Ponsonby—These washouts have been rather frequent this winter, don't you think? Travel has been delayed in every direction. Did you ever see a large washout?

Battersby—Yes. Saw a large wash out last Monday. It was on the clothes line in my back yard.

A Wise Child Knows Its Own Father.

A little boy whose sprained wrist has been relieved by bathing in whisky, surprised his mother by asking:

"Did papa ever sprain his throat when he was a boy?"

No Cards.

A little girl very much excited, rushed into the parlor, which was full of company, and exclaimed:

"Mamma, just think of it!"

"Think of what, darling?"

"Our cat has a whole lot of twins, and I didn't even know she was married."

Recent Literature.

The many volumes that are now being issued with reference to the war from both sides ought to give ample and trustworthy material for a complete history free from prejudice, later on. Charles Scribner's sons, New York, have just issued "The Fight for Missouri from the Election of Lincoln to the Death of Lyon," by Thos. L. Snead, who was an officer in the Confederate army, and was also familiar with the events preceding the breaking out of the rebellion. It is well written, and gives an interesting view of Missouri's political condition in 1861. Price $1.50.

Travelers about to visit Mexico will find a little volume just issued by the Scribners very useful. It is "The Mexican Guide," by Thomas A. Janvier, and contains directions for going thither and how to reach all points of interest in that country. There are two maps, one of the City of Mexico and the other of its environs. The book is strongly bound and the typography good.

From the same house comes "Letters to Dead Authors," by Andrew Lang. The book is made up of a series of letters addressed to English authors who have passed into the beyond, most of which appeared originally in the *St. James Gazette*. They are words of praise for the particular merits of each author addressed, or what might be called the friendly criticism of an admirer. They form pleasant reading. Price $1.

"Snow Bound at Eagles," by Bret Harte, is from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston It is in the author's well know vein, which has, however, lost some of its piquancy of years ago. It deals with the adventures of two men who have been turned by injustice into stage robbers, and then, by a strange fatality, are snow-bound for a week in the house of one of the passengers in the stage which they had just robbed, and who was himself kept from returning home by the snow. It has a flavor of wild Western life that is attractive. Price $1.

"Leaflets of Truth or Life from the Shadow Land," by M. Karl, is made up of answers to a series of questions asked by a friend of the author, of a woman who claimed to be a medium and gave these replies through inspirational writing. The subject matter concerns many things that belong to the hereafter in which all human beings are interested. The price of the book is $1 and orders are to be addressed to Prof. S. R. Miner, 3906 Cottage Grove av., Chicago, Ill.

"The Chinese at Home and Abroad," by Willard B. Farwell, is a volume which contains a full discussion of the Chinese question, with reference to their unfitness for a home in this country. The moral of the work is made stronger by the addition of the "Report of the Special Committee of the board of Supervisors of San Francisco," which sets forth the mode of life of the Celestials in that city. If half of what is told in these pages is true, it is no wonder that the people on the Pacific Coast are so bitterly opposed to their continued presence. Published by A. S. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

Two of the latest volumes belonging to Cassell's National Library, which are published by Cassell & Co., New York, and sold at 10 cents apiece, contain in one, Richard Brinsley Sheridan's two comedies, "The Rivals" and "School for Scandal." The other is Henry Mackenzie's "The Man of Feeling." The subscription price for the year is $5, and the publications are weekly.

The March *Book Buyer* gives a portrait of Robert Lewis Stevenson and a sketch of that author. The picture, for some reason, is a failure. From the sketch we learn that the author of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is a Scotchman, 35 years of age and the son of an inspector of lighthouses. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. $1 a year.

The *Brooklyn Magazine* for March contains "The Character of Edgar Allen Poe," by Margaret Wilmer; "The Life and Home of Lawrence Barrett," by Lisle Lester; the second paper on "Brooklyn's Military Organizations," by Gen. Edward L. Molyneaux; "Where is Woman's True Position?" by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher; poems by A. C. Hall and Maybury Fleming and the continuation of Mrs. Dahlgren's novel. Brooklyn, N. Y. $1 a year.

One of the prettiest stories that has been published for many a day is that entitled "Aunt Rachel," which has been running for a few numbers in the *English Illustrated Magazine* and was concluded in the March issue. Beside this, there are a number of other excellent short pieces, all well illustrated. The frontispiece is "The Launch," a most spirited engraving of the shoving of a vessel into the dashing waves that await her. Published by Macmillan & Co., New York City. $1.75 a year.

The *Magazine of American History* contains a fine portrait, engraved on steel, of Gen. W. T. Sherman. The editor, Mrs. Lamb, contributes an article on the Van Cortlandt Manor House. George W. Ranck writes of "Girty, the White Indian." The war papers are, one by Gen. W. F. Smith on Shiloh, one on an episode of Farragut's advance on New Orleans, and one by Hon. Horatio King on the Trent affair. There is a reprint of a notice made by the late Charles Reade of the late Judge John M. Read, of New York. The other pages are filled with notes and queries, correspondence, society proceedings and critical notes. New York: $5 a year.

The numbers of the *Living Age* for February 27 and March 9 contain, among other things, "The Earl of Shaftesbury," *London Quarterly;* "Home Rule in Austria-Hungary, Alternative Policies in Ireland, and William Cobbett," *Nineteeth Century;* "Small Talk and Statesmen, and Try the Bahamas," *Fortnightly;* "On the Pleasure of Reading," *Contemporary;* "Pilgrimage to Sinai," *Leisure Hour;* "Hereditary Stature," *Nature;* "The New German and Slav Quarrel," *Spectator;* with instalments of "Her Brother Ephraim," "Valentina," "Long Odds," the conclusion of "Fortune Wheel," and poetry. Little & Co., Boston; $8 a year, fortnightly.

The *Outing* for March is very attractive both as to reading matter and illustrations. It is really a magazine devoted to the healthy recreations which are so rapidly growing in favor with the American people. The opening article is "Ranch Life and Game-Shooting in the West," by Theodore Rosevelt. "Bicycling," "Salmon-Fishing in Canada," "Lacrosse in the United States," and others, make up a very entertaing number. Outing Company, New York. $3 a year.

The *Keynote* for the week ending March 6 gives a clear idea of what has been going on in the musical and dramatic world. There is a biographical sketch and picture of Madame Musio-Celli, the leading instructor in vocal music in New York. New York. $4 a year, weekly.

LITERARY GLANCES.

Mr. Howells told a correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News* not long since that his work never tired, him but that, on the contrary he always thoroughly enjoyed it, and whether it was good or bad, it was always the result of his best effort. That is the secret of his success and ambitious young writers would do well to "make a note on't."

Harper and Brothers have bought the manuscript of a new story by Mrs. Craik (Miss Muloch) which will be brought out serially in their magazine. It is entitled "King Arthur, Not a Love Story," and those who have read it declare it to be one of the most powerful she has ever written, and full of dramatic situations. It is addressed particularly to mothers.

Dr. George H. Picard, the author of "A Mission Flower," which won such a success, is at work upon another novel which is to be brought out by White, Stokes & Allen.

Mr. Robert Lewis Stephenson will soon begin the publication of a new story in a serial form, entitled "Kidnapped." It is said to be full of interest.

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, in the course of a recent lecture in New Haven, advised any one who had not time to read more than one of George Eliot's books to select "Mill on the Floss."

Frank Stockton seems to be growing largely in popular favor on both sides of the water. When "The Late Mrs. Null" was announced in London, the booksellers ordered so largely that a second edition was put in press before a single copy was sold, and the Scribners are having the same experience in this country. It is to be issued in both places the same day.

Ticknor & Co. are to publish a new volume of poems, by Mr. Edgar Fawcett, this spring, entitled "Romance and Revery." The initial poem is a story in verse under the title of "The Magic Flower."

Mrs. Nina H. Kennard's "Rachel," which is the latest of the Famous Women Series, is attracting considerable attention. It is a very pleasantly written sketch of the life of the great actress.

The Manual of Organic Chemistry prepared by Prof. O. Gilbert Wheeler, of Chicago, has been recently adopted by the Japanese government as a text-book in the higher educational institutions.

A limited number of volumes of the catalogue of the Greene collection of American Poetry will soon be issued, to the gratification of those who are familiar with this wonderful collection. It is said to comprise some 6,000 different works, many of them of the poets of an early day which were only procured by the expenditure of large sums of money. Its fame is world-wide and considered unrivaled.

Lee & Shepard have in press a beautiful Easter gift book entitled "The Message of the Blue Birds; Told to Me to Tell to Others," by Irene E. Jerome, the author and designer of "One Year's Sketch Book."

SPRING FASHIONS.

New Fabrics — Embroideries — Combinations — Jet Pendents — New Goods—Some Novelties.

Greens appear to be a leading color, and grey is in demand.

From the mere scallop the width increases until it makes a flounce on a skirt.

Ornaments with pendants are sewed on panels of dresses and over the vest; the effect is very rich.

Embroideries promise to be used in profusion on summer dresses, aprons, collars and on sunbonnets.

Trimming for the vest of beads, and ornaments to match with long pendants come to match the new velvets.

Face veils are worn of net in squares instead of the ordinary round holes. Silver gray is the leading color.

Face veils with scalloped edges and long enough to tie in a bow at the back of the hat, are worn in the East.

Ginghams may all have suitable embroidery, all shades and colors and odd combinations appear in the new lots.

Strong contrasts and a combination of different colors do not appear in street dresses, but are allowed in house dresses.

Wheels appear to be a favorite device, and crosses, squares, triangles, circles show to good advantage when worked in relief.

The same pattern can be procured in various widths so that the different parts of a toilette will all be served with the same trimming.

Fine ginghams have both all-over embroidery and edge embroidery to match, so that very elaborate toilettes may be constructed.

More elaborate pendants are made of several sizes and shaped beads into a netted fringe and then pear shaped beads depend from this fringe.

The favorite front for the bodice continues to a vest of some shape, and the all-over embroidery is elegant for this purpose and also for the skirt.

All-over embroidery, that is a figure embroidered over the surface of goods of ordinary with, and with a scalloped edge is used to combine with plain goods.

The advance pattern sheets and imported dresses show a great deal of embroidery as trimming, and they also show some novelties in the manner in which it is used.

Fans are fastened to the shoulder with long ribbons which match the dress. When dancing the ribbon may be caught in at the fan by a jeweled pin, so that it will not interfere with the movements.

Nearly all of the spring goods have two pieces, one plain and the other striped, barred or with a small figure. This promises to be the rule for combination suits, only goods which are manufactured to suit will be employed in one costume.

Jet and colored pendants are shown as balls suspended by a thread. The ball is the size of a marble, and is covered with small beads of one color. These balls are fastened to a narrow tape which is also covered with beads.

Wraps for spring will be of cloth and the trimming will be fringe, not the bunched-together chenille, but straight flat fringe, which resembles strands of braid. Velvet and furs are decidedly wintry in appearance, so the change will be welcome.

A fashion for lunch parties and afternoon teas is to select a color and have everything to match. Table linen, decorations, china, shades, and garnishes for dishes. Pink is the easiest color to carry out, but sea green, yellow and amber, all can be done.

Twilled goods, with bars outlined in rough threads, are a great deal like some of the winter goods, but these are not so heavy and the colors are lighter. The threads used for the outline are sometimes of a different, sometimes of the same, color as the goods.

Cheviot, tweed, homespuns of light weight are very popular. These materials, according to weight and quality, have distinct names—camel's hair, homespuns, Redfern, Wales, and so on. A similar make, but having a broad diagonal stripe as a distinguishing feature, is just out and is much admired.

Cotton Not So Low for Thirty Years.

Cotton touched the lowest point yesterday that it has reached since 1855, when at one time the "middling upland" grade was down to 7 cents. Yesterday this grade touched 8 13-16 cents a pound. Several reasons are given for the present low price, the principal of which is cheap money. A leading cotton merchant said yesterday:

There has been a severe decline in prices in the last three months, and with this country holding the cotton. In 26 interior towns in the South there are 425,000 bales of cotton in warehouses, against 206,000 bales at the same time last year. Such a thing was never known before. The visible stock of cotton in the country is about 1,450,000 bales, or from 20 to 25 per cent. above the average at this time of the year. How is this state of things accounted for? Why, because money is so plentiful for investment, where the return for its use is considered sure, and because investors are satisfied with low rates for it. The planters in the South were surprised that they could get money at 6 per cent., and I have borrowed money for present needs, and given their warehouse certificates as collateral. The banks are willing to loan money on cotton at the South, where they have responsible warehouses, at 6 per cent., and the result is a large increase in the visible supply of cotton and a consequent decline in prices.—*New York Tribune, March* 3.

Gen. John A. Logan,

U. S. Senator from Illinois, writes; "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have within the last year or so, suffered intensely with same disease. I began to take "Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am thoroughly satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I do not hesitate to recommend it." It is taken internally, and never fails to cure the worst case. Sold by all druggists. Write for free 40 page pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

Courtesy at Home.

One is forcibly reminded, in going from place to place, how small and seemingly trivial often are the things which go to make or mar the comfort and peace of home. In some households there is a genuine good will and kindness which only works out half its mission, for the reason that it does not express itself in little courtesies of speech and action. These are more important than some of our busy men and women may realize. The ready "thank you," "if you please," etc., at table and elsewhere, the quiet "excuse me" when obliged to pass directly before or inconveniently near another; the loving "good night" and cheery "good morning," although little things, are helps in making a happy home. Courtesy is but the ready overflow of kindness and good-will to all, and is therefore but a natural expression which costs nothing, but which often cheers an aching heart, and which never fails to make home brighter and more attractive to old and young.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes* Price, 25 cents.

A ROYAL COURTSHIP.

Victoria and Prince Albert—How the Queen of England Was Wooed, Won and Married.

London Modern Society.

Less loyal souls than ourselves may have forgotten that the Queen celebrated the forty-sixth anniversary of her marriage with the Prince Consort on Wednesday, February 10. That day is Her Majesty's golden letter day; its annual recurrence is a tearful joy to her, and she is suspected then of tenderly spreading out before her sundry-faded mementoes of that happy day—mementoes which she has jealously guarded for nearly half a century.

Present-day lovers may derive comfort from the knowledge that the course of true love did not at first run altogether smoothly, even the case of such august personages as Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The distractions of ruling put marriage out of the royal maiden's head for a time, it seems; but the Queen has herself said that she never had any idea that if she married at all it would be any one else than the Prince.

It was in 1838 that her uncle Leopold—a pitiful old profligate, to have been one of the guardians of a pure young girl—urged her to fix upon a husband. More sensible than most at her age, she thought herself and Albert too young for marriage. Moreover, her lover knew English very imperfectly, and she wisely reasoned that this would not do all. In the autumn of the following year Prince Albert and his brother Ernest visited the young Queen. Poor young men! They arrived before their clothes, and had to appear in the drawing-room after dinner in their traveled-stained suits. Throughout October, Windsor castle and its surroundings were the scene of love passages of ever-increasing tenderness, and two illustrious young people had some difficulty in preserving etiquette at the dances that were given three times a week after dinner, for inclination led them to dance together oftener than was expedient.

There is a pretty story extant that at one of the never-to-be-forgotten dances, the queen presented the prince, who dared not venture to ask for her hand, with a flower. The signifiance of the act was not lost upon him. He wore a close fitting uniform, buttoned up to the throat; but wishing to wear the precious gift upon his heart he cut a slit in his coat with a penknife and placed the blossom in it. How to let him know that her heart had gone out to him was a source of genuine distress to Her Majesty. He wouldn't propose, so she must. And she did, in this way. The Prince on one occasion was thanking her for the gracious reception she had accorded him and expressing the delight his visit was giving him, when the Queen replied shyly, "If indeed your highness is so much pleased with this country, perhaps you would not object to remaining in it and making it your home?" The hint was unmistakable. What followed concerned only the happy pair, and Her Majesty has never divulged it; but the sweetness of it can be imagined.

After the young people had had a month together, Prince Albert returned to Germany, and the courting had to be continued through love letters. To tell her privy councillors and Parliament her love story was the Queen's next trouble; but she got over it bravely, seeking courage on these trying occasions from a bracelet containing a portrait of the Prince that she wore clasped on her arm. When Her Majesty tremblingly made the statement in the House of Lords every voice rose in congratulation. But the vexatious incidents followed. A rumor got abroad that the queen's *fiance* was a Roman Catholic, and it was not easily disposed of. Greater unpleasantness still arose out of the question of the annuity to be settled on the prince, for he was portionless, like nearly all the Germans who have come after him. In the end, £30,000 a year was voted him.

Various snubs took off the bloom and brightness of the young man's hopes considerably, but he wrote to his beloved, "All I have to say is, that while I possess your love they cannot make me unhappy;" and on arriving at Dover he was pleasantly surprised at receiving a warm welcome. He reached Buckingham palace on Saturday afternoon, February 8, and found his bride standing with her mother at the door to be the first to meet and greet him. The following Monday was the wedding day. The morning was cold, foggy and wet, but its inclemency damped nobody's ardor, the crowds in St. James' park being dense indeed.

The wedding was celebrated with all due magnificence in the Chapel Royal, St. James', the altar of which was made to look something between a florist's shop and a goldsmith's, so great was the profusion of flowers and plate. Four imposing state chairs were set, being one each for the bride, bridegroom, Queen Dowager and Duchess of Kent, who, by the way, gave herself over to copious weeping and refused to be comforted, her behavior contrasting strangely with that of her daughter, who was quiet and confident, although pale and anxious-looking.

The royal bride was robed in heavy white satin with orange blossoms, a wreath of the same gracing her head, while a rich Honiton lace veil fell about her face, but did not conceal it. The reason for this, it has been said, was that Her Majesty accounted herself as belonging to the people and must be seen by them. Since then the sovereign has altered her opinion considerably upon this subject. Her jewels were the collar of the order of the Garter and a diamond necklace and earrings, and she had twelve bridesmaids. Her first act after the ceremony was to trip across to the other side of the altar and kiss the Queen Dowager; then, hand and hand, the Prince and she passed down the aisle, and the Queen confessed that they did not unclasp hands until Buckingham Palace was reached.

The wedding breakfast was of overwhelming grandeur, and the wedding cake wonderful indeed, weighing as it did 300 pounds in weight, measuring three yards in circumference, and standing fourteen inches high. It was ornamented with a device in sugar of Britannia blessing the happy pair. A dog reposed at the foot of the sugar Prince, and a pair of turtle doves at the feet of the sugar Queen. Numbers of Cupids were placed around, one of them registering the marriage in a book; and several bouquets of white flowers, tied with true lovers' knots, completed the adornment of the cake.

The short honeymoon was to be spent at Windsor. The Queen's traveling dress, like her bridal robe, was of white satin. It was trimmed with swansdown. Her bonnet was also white. The day which had been gloomy, grew bright and cheerful in the afternoon, and Her Majesty had the fine weather, which has since become proverbial, for her journey.

If apology be needed for thus bringing back the past, we will gladly make one. But just as scanning old programmes enables one to enjoy afresh the delights of concert, play, or ball, of a quarter or half a century ago, so will these reminiscences pleasantly refresh the memory of at least some of our readers, while others will read for the first time some anecdote or incident connected with their sovereign's early days.

A Big If.

It was the frequent saying of an old hunter in the Adirondack woods, "If all men knew as much as some dogs, fools would be skusser'n they are now." He was a wise old hunter, too.

Not Symptoms, but Disease.

It would seem to be a truth appreciable by all, and especially by professors of the healing art, that to remove the disease, not to alleviate its symptoms, should be the chief aim of medication. Yet in how many instances do we see this truth admitted in theory, ignored in practice. The reason that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is successful in so many cases, with which remedies previously tried were inadequate to cope, is attributable to the fact that it is a medicine which reaches and removes the causes of the various maladies to which it is adapted. Indigestion, fever and ague, liver complaint, gout, rheumatism, disorder of the bowels, urinary affections and other maladies are not palliated merely, but rooted out by it. It goes to the fountain head. It is really, not nominally, a radical remedy, and it endows the system with an amount of vigor which is its best protection against disease.

ST. PATRICK.

And Early Irish History—A Brief Review of the Church in Ireland.

It is almost certain that Christianity reached Ireland in the Apostolic age. There is a tradition that Konall Kearnach, a famous athlete, in his wanderings for adventure had reached Jerusalem, was a witness of the Crucifixion, but, soon afterwards, returned to his native land with the story of human Redemption. There is also a tradition that the great apostle of the Gentiles, St. Paul, preached the Gospel in the Emerald Isle. There seems to be confirmation of this latter tradition in a letter written A. D. 87 by Clement (whose name we find in Phil. IV. 3), which records: "St. Paul taught righteousness to the whole world, having reached the uttermost limits of the West." This latter phrase then exactly designated Ireland.

The Christian faith, then introduced, continued yet far from being in the ascendency. However, we find in history the names of many eminent early Irish Christians, some pastors and teachers at home, others missionaries and martyrs in other lands.

At a very early period Ireland had attained a civilization, culture and a knowledge of the arts in advance of the rest of Western Europe. This is evident from the impliments and ornaments of gold, bronze, iron and stone which have been found all over the island, and which are now preserved in numerous antiquarian collections. It is certain the Phoenicians, the skilled artisans in the building of Solomon's Temple, who were then an enterprising and commercial people, visited the seaports and formed settlements in Ireland, calling Hibernia "The sacred isle of the West." The ruins of many a Sun Temple where the God of Day and Fire was worshiped, and the stone altars on which their priests burned the sacred fire and offered sacrifices are to be seen in many parts of Ireland. The "Baal fires" kindled every May eve on many a hill-top had their origin in the worship of this people in that remote age.

Druidism was the religion of the ancient Irish. Toland, in his history of the British Druids informs us "that the Irish Druids were the most enlightened cultivators of letters in Europe, and so great was the respect in which their learning was held that the Druids of North and South Britain for ages were initiated by them into their arts, knowledge and mysteries." The English historian, Whitaker, says: "The Arch Druid of Ireland was acknowledged the head of the order of Druids and Bards of Gaul Britain and Scotland." Bishop Stillingfleet says: "St. Patrick certainly brought no accession of literature to the Irish as their Druids were then the most learned body of men in Europe and stood unrivaled in the cultivation of letters."

Michelet, the French historian, says: "Of all the fables with which the life of St. Patrick is bedecked, the most incredible is that he found no knowledge of the Scriptures in a country which we have seen in so short a time covered with monasteries and supplying the whole western world with missionaries." O'Halloran, in his "History of Ireland," says: "Long before St. Patrick, Christian seminaries had been established in opposition to the schools of the Druids, as they could hope for scholars and proselytes only by their superior attention to culture."

The Irish church, in its origin, was independent of the Church of Rome, and continued so down to the English invasion in the twelfth century. An attempt was made by Pope Celestine, A. D. 431, to get the Irish Church to recognize his authority, which was then a total failure. He sent in that year, Palladius, a missionary from Rome, "to the Irish believing in Christ as their first bishop." These Irish Christians had no need of a bishop, in the Roman Catholic sense of the term, nor did they wish to recognize the authority of the Pope, and we read that Palladius departed, soon after his arrival "overwhelmed with disappointment and embarked for North Britain where, not long afterwards he died."

The oldest and most authentic information we have concerning St. Patrick is to be found in the Book of Armagh, now in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. This is an ancient vellum quarto of 221 leaves of exquisitely beautiful penmanship, and contains, together with a manuscript copy of the New Testament, the Confession of St. Patrick, written for the Irish Christian just before his death. Of the antiquity of this manuscript there can be no question, of its authenticity little doubt. In this ancient document we find almost all that is certainly known of St. Patrick. Here he gives an account of his life, labors and views of Christian truth. From this source we learn that both his father and grandfather were Christian ministers in Brittany, Gaul. There seems to be no reason to believe that they were Roman Catholics. Michelet says: "No church has continued longer independent of Rome than those of Ireland and Brittany." In this confession of St. Patrick there is no evidence that he held the peculiar doctrines of the Roman Catholic church. He never speaks of a commission from Rome but a call from God to preach the Gospel to the Irish. All attempts to connect him with Rome have been the invention of later ages. In speaking of himself he tells us that at the age of 16 he was captive to Ireland and was held six years in slavery. He tells us he was a wayward youth, but was converted to God in Ireland. He says: "There the Lord gave me a sense of my unbelief that I should remember my faults, that I should be restored with my whole heart to the Lord God. I cannot be silent as to the great peace with which he honored me in the land of my captivity." He escaped from his servitude and returned to his native land, but could not rest there, as he was overwhelmed with the desire to return and preach the Gospel in Ireland. He commenced his missionary labors A. D. 432, laboring faithfully and successfully for 33 years, dying March 17 A. D. 465. In these years traversing the island, preaching Christ to king, prince and peasant, baptizing converts, establishing churches and schools, and redeeming Ireland completely from Paganism, establishing, it is said, 365 Christian churches and ordaining over them 365 bishops, a bishop for each church. For his zeal, faithfulness and great success he well deserves the title of "The Great Apostle of Ireland," and the gratitude and honor of every Irishman and every Christian. R.

Toledo, March, 1886.

If you are suffering from malaria and cannot buy Shallenbarger's Pills in your vicinity, one dollar enclosed in a letter to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penna., will bring you the medicine by return mail. Write your address plainly.

Something About Liberia.

Andersen H. Jones, a colored man who went to Liberia six months ago from Missouri, writes home from Brewersville, a village fifteen miles from Monrovia, giving some account of the country. He says that there are no horses, no mules, and no oxen in the whole settlement. All the farm work is done with the hoe, the rake, and the ax. He says: "I have been all over the settlement, and I found the largest number of people in a suffering condition for something to eat and for clothes to wear. There isn't any doctor in this settlement—the settlement is too poor to support one. Calico is 25 cents per yard. A common laborer, when he can get any work to do, is paid 25 cents per day. Pickled pork is 25 cents per pound, shoulder meat, 25 cents per pound. All the flour and meat used here is imported from England and America. Corn meal is 10 cents per quart. Common flour is $15 per barrel. The only slow way the settlers have to make money here is by raising and selling coffee. The public schools are poor. There is a class of people over here who do not want the true condition of things written back home."

—Recognizing the superior excellence of the St. Louis Magazine, we have arranged to furnish it with the WEEKLY BLADE at the low price of $1.75 a year for both publications, the Magazine, under its large and improved condition, being $1.50 alone. Sample copy of Magazine and set of beautiful gold colored picture cards sent to any one for 10 cents. Address C. J. Gilmore, 213 N Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

A Terrible Child.

Mamie is a vicious little sprite, five years of age. The other day she saw a stray fly, half benumbed with the cold, slowly crawling on the table. Mamie went up to the table and began gently murmuring; "Poor sick 'ittle fly, nice little fly," at the same time quietly moving her hand toward the fly. At last, when her hand was directly over it, she murmured gently as before. "Does 'e 'ittle fly want to go to its Goddie?" And then with a sudden blow she crushed the life out of the unfortunate insect, exclaiming triumphantly, "'Ittle fly shall go to its Goddie."

—Dr. Gross, physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., considers Red Star Cough Cure perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable and entirely free from opiates, poisons, and other narcotics. Other professionals also endorse it as prompt, safe and sure. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

A RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK.

An English Bowling Green, And a Merry Game of Bowls—Reminiscences of a Season's Play in Newcastle.

In my last letter mention was made of the Portland Park Bowling club—its election of officers, etc. Perhaps a brief description of the game, as played in Newcastle, might not prove uninteresting. Imagine then a most charming little park in the newest and most delightful part of Newcastle. Out in Jesmond, far away from the smoke and grime of the lower, old-time city, nestles this Portland Park, surrounded by large, well kept houses and lawns, itself beautiful in flowers and sweet-scented hedges, shady walks, velvety lawns and luxuriant trees. This is the home of our Bowling club. Here is the green upon which are fought every evening hard contested games over which there is a great deal of rational excitement and many a laugh and jest.

When I first saw the game I was surprised that

A PARTY OF ELDERLY GENTLEMEN

should waste their time in such a simple manner. There is a plot of smoothly cut grass, say a hundred yards long by sixty wide. A little white ball, about the size of a billiard ball is thrown 40 or 50 yards from the base, and then each player in turn rolls a larger wooden ball, about as large as one of the toy balloons that so delight the hearts of the youngsters on Fourth of July, at this smaller ball, which is called the "Jack." The side having the most large balls or "bools," as these North of Englishmen call them, lying nearest the jack count that many points, the game usually consisting either of the first making of 21 points, each ball at the jack counting a point, or in scoring the most points in seven throws. That's the game of bowls as I first saw it, and an easier, more simple game I thought was never invented. Why it was child's play. Any one could be

A GOOD "BOOLER"

in no time at all. So, thought I in my ignorance. I have since learned that a skillful man may, with hard work and constant practice, become a fair to middling player in the course of five or six years, and that in seven or eight he will be competent to play in unimportant matches. Our best player has been at it 30 years, and he is often beaten by members of other clubs, one especially, who has "booled," man and boy, nearly 50 years, and to day in spite of his bowed form he can "lay his bool reet aan th' jack," or make "a toucher," four times out of five.

A great deal of care is bestowed upon the "Green." There is a specially elected "Green committee," usually made up of gentlemen of ardent temper who never let any false ideas about hurting one's feelings interfere with the strictest enforcement of all the rules. It is this committee's duty to see, early in the spring, that the Green is resodded, properly rolled, and prepared for the season's work. During the season they must exercise continual watchfulness to see that it is not injured in any way; that players always stand on the mats provided for that that purpose while bowling; that no matches, cigar stubs, or anything else are thrown upon it, and if they see any player running on the Green he is immediately fined six pence and is made to pay it, too. Each player on joining the club buys

A PAIR OF BOWLS,

which are made almost exclusively in Glasgow. Bowls vary according to the taste of the player, some prefering heavy ones with a strong "bias" and others lighter ones with no or very little "bias." The bowls are not round, but rather oranged-shaped. The "bias" is given in the peculiar turning of the bowls, increased oftentimes by quantities of lead. The effect of this bias on an inexperienced player is most remarkable. He takes his stand upon the mat, grasps his bowl firmly in his hand, looks steadfastly at the Jack, measures the distance with his eye, calculates the force required, and lets drive, straight at the distant Jack, standing back proudly to see what a beautiful shot he has made. The bowl speeds merrily along straight for the Jack for perhaps ten or twelve yards; then it gets "on its feet," and in the most unaccountable manner begins to describe a semi-circle and finally comes to a standstill eight or ten yards to the right and five yards in front of the little jack. Inexperience tries another bowl, changing faces. Result—exactly the same only his bowl this time is on the left of the jack. "There must be some inequality in the ground just there, that makes the bowls act so." Not a bit of it. The ground is all right, smooth as a parlor floor. Its the "bias" in the "bools." You must know just how far out of the straight line from base to jack, and with how much force you must roll your bowl in order to overcome this bias and make it semi-circle right up to the jack. And that is a little accomplishment that takes long and steady practice to acquire.

THE BOWLER'S VOCABULARY

Is entirely their own. For instance, if you are going to bowl so that the curve will be from right to left, you "play the forehand," that is the left will be the heaviest side of your bowl; if the curve is from left to right you "play the back hand," the heaviest side on the right. You "take plenty of grass" when your bowl has a heavy bias and the distance compels your bowl to make a wide detour before reaching Jack. You are "to narror," i e. narrow, when your bowl makes the curve before reaching its destination and lies way to one side. "Too short" when you don't reach Jack, and "too merry" when you go beyond it. When you touch a bowl near the Jack and thus move it out of the way to your own advantage you have "rested on" the other bowl. As soon as a game is finished "Game up" is cried and any member not playing may then come in, one of the old players (chosen by lot) retiring.

Such fun, such excitement has the Portland Park Green seen this summer. As early as 6 o'clock one or more rinks (a rink consists of six or eight players, three or four on a side) are hard at it, and from that time five rinks are full till dark, and, many a night, games have been finished by the light of large lanterns placed near the jack. Our club is composed of 80 members, whose ages range from 28 to 70. Gray-haired veterans challenge—aye, and often defeat—youngsters who imagine because they make an occasional good shot that they are players. Rare sport it is when two famous "skips"—a skip is the leader of the side, and is generally "housekeeper," that is, he plays last and directs the plays of the rest of his side—such as Dr. Wilson and Mr. Chambers have

TWO GOOD SIDES MATCHED

against each other. Both are old hands and capital players and they watch every play with the keenest interest. Chambers is a sure a bowler while he has the lead, but woe betide the unfortunate who makes a miscalculation and gives the other side a point. Then the worthy skip's temper displays itself in the shape of some frightfully cutting remark about getting a new pair of bools, spoken in that tone of voice of which Chambers only is the master. Wilson is just the opposite. Cool and collected he never gets excited, never loses his head and plays a strong up hill game. And what tugs of war they have! Many a time all other play on the green is stopped to watch the struggle, and some remarkable play has been seen. On one occasion Chambers' side had cut out three bowls of their opponents and had the three bowls nearest the Jack. Chambers bowled and made a "toucher," giving his side four. Wilson played, "rested" on Chambers' bowl, and changed the score to one in his (Wilson's) favor. Chambers played his last bowl, rested on Wilson's and turned the score again. Then Wilson played his last, "ran the Jack," that is, rolled the Jack with the bowl, away from Chambers, scoring a point, and as it was the last innings, winning the game which would have been Chambers' had it not been for the splendid play the Doctor made. And such a shout as went up: "Oh, the booler!" "Aye, hinnies, that's boolin'!" etc., etc.

Would that I had the pencil of a Leech that I might reproduce

SOME OF OUR BOWLERS

in black and white. The genial Wardle, enthusiastic despite his two hundred and twenty pounds of "too, too solid flesh;" the graceful Lowe, with perfect physique; quick, nervous Tiffin, short of statue, but sure of eye and arm; cheery Sommersby; broad-shouldered Jurgerson, who delights in "running the Jock;" the irrepressible Beall, with his never-failing "Walk wide, gentlemen," when he wants any one to get out of the way of his bowl; good-natured, kindly Adams, our worthy president; and Dixon, Hiddlestone, Donkin, Temple and a host of others all enthusiastic bowlers and true types of the genuinely whole-souled Northumbrian. A goodly company truly.

There are in Newcastle four regularly organized bowling clubs, to say nothing of the Greens in the various public parks. During the season, which lasts from May till October, there are matches of all kinds between the different clubs, and occasionally clubs from a distance come to try conclusions with the sturdy players of Tyneside. The game is very popular here, and across the border its players are famous for their skill, as indeed they should be, since to Scotland we were indebted for one of the best of all out-door games.

ROBINSON LOCKE.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

Will begin a series of reminiscences of the war in the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C., with the issue of April 2. Subscriptions should be sent in at once to secure the first number. Price, $1 per annum.

The Camp Fire.

Chat Around the Fire.

Amos D. Adkins, Grafton, Ills., wants some of the members of his old regiment, the 114th Ills., to write to the CAMP FIRE. Who will respond?

I will relate a little incident that happened to me when taken a prisoner at Pittsburg Landing. I was a boy but little past 17, and when we were ordered to ground arms I wrapped my gun around the butt of sapling so that it could no longer be used. I had no sooner done that than a rebel officer and his guard ordered me to come with him. I told him would all go directly but the guard brought their bayonets so close to my head that I started right off. They took me over on a hill to a rebel general who asked me some questions concerning Grant's army. Then they marched me to Gen. Beauregard and he asked me how many men Grant had. I told him sixty thousand. He then asked me where Buell was. I told him he was there and crossing the river. He then asked me how many gun boats we had there. I told him the river was lined with them clear down to Savannah, and he said that will do, take them on. We were then placed with the other prisoners and the next morning we were marched to Corinth.—SAMUEL WATSON, 23d Mo., Glassford, Ills.

I was a soldier of Co. C, 112th Ills. I served three years under Col. L. J. Henderson, now in Congress. I was in 27 battles and 110 skirmishes and marched through Georgia and would like to hear from my regiment.—J. L. SUTTON, Cinderon, Kan.

I. G. White relief corps, No. 45, department of Iowa, was recently organized with 32 charter members and the following officers installed by Post Com. A. Bunker, Dec. 15, 1885: President, Mrs. Belle Bunker; S. V. Pres., Mrs. Laverie Stuart; J. V. Pres., Mrs. Mattie Wilde; Sec, Mrs. Sue M. Baughman; Treas., Mrs. Mattie Foster; Chap., Mrs. Sadie Dewey; Con., Mrs. Anna Eschelberger; Guard, Mrs. Mantie Bailey; Asst. Con., Mrs. Maggie Rupp; Asst. Guard, Mrs. Elizabeth Cowles. The corps now number 36 members, with eight applications for membership. I. G. White, Post No. 108, has nearly 100 names enrolled and applications are coming in at every meeting. Following are the newly installed officers; Com., D. L. Aughire, late of 2d Ia. inf.; S. V. Com., D. J. Eichelberger, of 13th Ia. inft.; J. V. Com., J. M. Kilgore, of 25th Ia. inft.; Adjt., J. A. Cunningham, late of 49th Ind. inft.; Q. M., H. Stichter, late of 48th O. inft.; Sur., J. A. Baughman, late of 1st O. V. H. A.; O. D., J. J. Kellog, of 113th Ill. inft.; O. G., James Merkin, of 2d Ia. inft.; Chap., G. W. Black; Sargt Maj., C. H. Stuart, of 2d Ia. inft.; Q. M. Sargt., Adam Page, of 10th Ia. inft.—SUE M. BAUGHMAN, Washington, Ia.

"I think "Soldier's wife," Kankakee, Ill. not far from right when she says she thinks about all the soldiers have been provided for, except those who did the real hard fighting and have a good field record minus the hospital. Other soldiers write that they are surprised why some soldiers oppose the equalization bill. That should be easily understood. They have already received so much bounty that under this act they would get nothing. So it is dog in the manger with them.—BOWMAN GARRISON, 7th P. R. V. C.

W. H. Dean, Hillsdale, Dak., writes: "Hurrah for Logan and Lincoln in 1888!"

In answer to S. F. Hoskins, 73d Ill., Seattle, Wash. Ter., will say that I was a boarder at the Presbyterian church at Franklin, Tenn., from November 30, 1864, until after the battle at Nashville, when I with the rest of the boarders there fell in the possession of our own army again.—WILLIAM COLLINS, 50th Ohio, Naomi, Mich.

I was not a soldier nor a soldier's son, but come to the CAMP FIRE as a soldier's friend. I am glad to say that I vote as the Union soldiers shot, and when we look and see so many soldiers who were brave in battle and fought hard to put the rebels down, come home and are now trying to raise them up, and even now they claim to be in the saddle, and are there to stay. I cannot see the least consistency about this matter, and with a fair vote and an honest count we can knock them out of the saddle the first opportunity.—N. E. W. S., Ridge, Ohio.

I noticed an article recently in the CAMP FIRE by J. N. Warren, of 2d Indiana Cav. I wish to correct some mistakes. Instead of that raid being on or about July 1, it was about July 28. I was there myself and was one of the advance guards when we commenced our retreat from Newman station, but we didn't go very far until we ran into an ambush of rebels that killed over half of the advance guard the first volley they fired.—R. LIVINGSTONE, 8th Iowa Cav., New Wilmington, Pa.

When we enlisted the government did not contract or bargain to pension any of us, therefore all pensions are a gift from a generous government and people to help and assist the needy ones. It is certainly, therefore, not compulsory, but only an act of charity on the part of the government to pension us. We should not dictate or find fault with such a bill as introduced by Sen. Logan. The general was a soldier himself, brave and faithful, and even his enemies acknowledge this.—FRED. ROGGE, 38th Ohio, Gadsden, Tenn.

I am a friend of the soldier, and believe they should be well provided for, but I think many of them want more than is due them. They appear to think that because they were in the army they are about the only persons to be cared for, or that they are a great deal better than other folks. We know you marched and fought, but some of you contracted disease in the army by your own recklessness. I have talked with soldiers from nearly every state, and as a rule those who did the hardest service and seen the most prison life are the least concerned about pensions.—W. H., Laporte City, Ia.

I have noticed that the more quiet writers and those who have the least to say of "Johnny Reb," and who are least boastful of their powers, are the men who are the most correct according to history, and I dare say the bravest and quickest to go at the call of danger. I am glad that the boastful class of men are in the minority, for I believe they are the class who were the cowards in the war, are those who twenty years after the war they can talk brave. Many a man who was in the rebel army would be more zealous to defend the Union than these boasters.—BENJAMIN CHARLES, Stuart, Iowa.

I served my time in the drum corps, and as my drum was destroyed I had nothing to do for awhile and I captured a mule in the woods and rode it for some time. At the battle of Cedar Creek I mounted the mule to light out. I had a stream of water to cross; the mule jumped across and stuck in the quicksand, and that sent me tumbling head over heels, and as I was close to the rebels I hadn't time to get the mule out.—OREN ABBOTT, 123d Ohio, Leipsic, O.

I enlisted in the 1st. Ills. Cav., Co. C, July, 1861 and was wounded in the back under the shoulder blade at Lexington, and my horse ran away with me at Charlestown, Mo., and fell with me on the sidewalk and hurt my shoulder. I was captured at Lexington, Mo., and mustered out, but re-enlisted in the 5th Ills. Cav., Co. G, and served till the close of the war. I cannot get a pension because I would not be doctored and get a hospital record.—LEVI WALKER, L'Anse, Mich., 5th Ills. Cav.

We were under Gen. Giles E. Smith, July 22, at Atlanta. We had been on the extreme right, and at the Chatahoochee we waded the river. On the 20th six men were sent out to explore the country, and they reported a good position for artillery, but while they were making their report the grape and canister commenced to fly. On the 21st Gen. Legate took up a position on our left and lost 200 men in fifteen minutes. On the 22d we were sent to Legate's left, and at noon the battle commenced. The battle lasted all the afternoon. It was in this battle that Col. Belknap, of the 15th Iowa, pulled a rebel colonel over the works by the collar.—WILLIAM MARTIN, 11th Iowa, Eskridge, Kan.

Thomas Reagan, Bonifay, Fla., wants some of the members of his old regiment, the 8th Ohio, to appear in the CAMP FIRE.

F. Nuendorff, St. Joseph, Mo., wishes to obtain a copy of the poem, "You didn't put any flowers on Papa's grave," founded on an incident which occurred on Decoration day. The poem has been published in the BLADE, and if any of the readers of the CAMP FIRE have it they will oblige Mr. Nuendorff by sending it to him.

Washington Relief corps No. 9, Lawrence Kan., is in a flourishing condition at this time. We have about 75 members in good standing and initiations almost every meeting. We are giving a series of dime entertainments which are financially a success.—MRS. M. R. DILLON, Lawrence, Kan.

The 96th Illinois and 8th Kentucky were left on the mountain as a guard at Mission Ridge and we saw one of the grandest sights of the war that day from about 3 o'clock until sundown. Mission Ridge is about five or six miles long or something like that distance from Chattanooga to Rossville and about one hour before sundown on September 25 it was one continous blaze from one end of it to the other and didn't we boys smile when we saw Bragg's headquarters fall and see the rebels hurrying the mules away.—J. C. TUCKER, 96th Ill., Walnut, Kan.

I am a soldier's daughter. My father belonged to Co. D, 123d Vol., enlisted in 1862 and served until the close of the war. He often tells us of the hardships they had to endure, and also of the pleasures. I will tell of the rabbit hunts the regiment had in Kentucky on Christmas Day in 1862, and also New Year's day. Christmas morning each company was ordered to report on parade ground with a stick. They fell into line, marched out two or three miles, drums beating and flags flying, surrounded an old weed field. The colonel taking his position in the center, and giving the order to advance, driving the rabbits before them, closing them in on an acre or so of ground. The boys raised the yell and charged, killing and capturing a great many of them. The regiment, while returning to camp that evening, marched past the general's headquarters to make a display of the day's sport. The New Year's hunt was not quite so pleasant after hunting all day and starting to camp. A citizen reported John Morgan coming to capture the regiment. Eighty of the men had guns. The colonel ordered the men with guns into line, and the rest to camp for theirs, but Morgan did not come.—DAISY HART, Mattoon, Ills.

I am a soldier's son. My father enlisted in 1862 for a term of three years and was in many hard fights. He was a member of Co. F, 12th W. Va.—C. A. MUSGROVE, Ritchie C. H., W. Va.

Jacob Wallace, Williamsburgh, Ohio, is an old soldier and a member of the 59th Ohio. He is also a Republican and believes in voting for the principles he fought to save

I wish to speak of one open-hearted, patriotic man who, by his liberal donations, has won the love and respect of all soldiers. This man is L. B. Harris, of Upper Sandusky, who, a few weeks since, made the magnificent donation of $1,000 to the G. A. R. post at Upper Sandusky for their relief fund, and at a camp fire at Hurd post in Mt. Gilead, on the 2d of February, came down with another donation of $500 for the relief fund of Hurd post. This is the kind of friends that the soldiers and their widows and orphans need.—COMRADE, Edison, Ohio.

The Republican party cannot hold its own without the soldiers' vote. To prove it I will but refer to the last election in Iowa, where the Republican majority was cut down from 40,000 to about 8,000, and it was the soldiers that did it. I belong to a Grand Army post, and over one-half of that post voted the Democratic ticket, and they did the same thing at the last Presidential election. Yes, they even voted for T. A. Hendricks in preference to John A. Logan. Every soldier that was nominated on the Republican ticket was either defeated, or if elected ran behind his ticket, simply because a large per cent of old soldiers won't vote for a soldier under any consideration.—J. M., 2d Iowa Cav.

C. Hemelsberger, Mattawana 22d Pa., writes to correct Comrade Barber's statement, where the latter claimed to have served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in 1864. Comrade Hemelsberger says that the 24th A. C. did not take part in the Shenandoah valley raid in 1864.

State Soldiers' Home.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I have just read an editorial in the BLADE (and I have been feasting on the BLADE all this last dreary, cold winter) commending the passage of the bill before this legislature of Ohio, establishing a state Soldiers' home, with pleasure.

Ohio, and every other Northern state, should have done this twenty years ago for the reasons following: The National homes are little better than penitentiaries, and are no homes to an honorable, high-minded soldier, and fit only for the lowest and most degraded of the army, in the late war of the rebellion.

I have the volume of testimony, 705 pages, taken by the Military committee, Gen. Rosecrans, chairman, of investigation of National homes, and I only need to call the reader's attention to the pages as I go on so they may read for themselves if they choose:

On page 161 Congressman McMahon testifies that a large majority of the inmates of the Soldiers' Home regard it as a prison.

On page 164. Officers ought to be hung twice a day. Under officers ought to be hung for the lies told on unfortunate soldiers.

On page 170 Congressman L. B. Gunckel testifies that the Homes are a penitentiary under the rules and articles of the war, so that the governor is simply an autocrat. Life, liberty and death are in his hands.

On page 185 Capt. Ensign testifies that inmates were drummed out the Home for trifling offenses and had to go to poorhouses, and many were in the Dayton poorhouse.

On page 192 Mr. Applegate testifies that Col. Brown and Gen. Patrick, governor and ex-governor of the Home, are ranked as common thieves. Fine men to govern old soldiers.

On page 197 officers speak to inmates as follows: "G—d—n you, can't you see that notice there and not step on the grass?"

Page 201—Soldiers have no more rights than a dog in these homes.

Page 239—Men are kept in the Home as if in a prison.

Page 287—Soldiers were chained to the floor of guardhouse.

On Page 309—The meanest men are put on the police force of the Home to do the Governor's dirty work, and six officers of the governor were sent to the penitentiary.

Page 311—Decent society had tabooed the Home.

Page 312—Officers stick their heels into inmate's mouths.

Page 313—Officers of the Home have driven many to insanity.

On Page 323—Soldiers were tied up with cords.

All the above treatment perpetrated upon disabled soldiers for no crime, but for small offences, cross words to officers, etc.

But why go on? In this volume it will be seen that old crippled soldiers have been tied up, the straight jacket put on them, and the Homes run "pretty near hell on earth." Sixteen witnesses testify that the Homes are penitentiaries. The Homes are put under a tyrant's power under the "Rules and Articles of War," so that a soldier is at the complete mercy of demons.

Now let Ohio, my native state, of whom I am proud, for I served her on the battlefields, and wounded and honored by a commission from her in the army, build a Home for her own soldiers, and make it a Home indeed, where her tired and broken veterans may be mustered out under kindly and humane officers.

Thousands of soldiers who know of the National Homes prefer poorhouses and dying in the streets to going to them.

I have been in all of them, and I say before God that they are a disgrace to the humanity of the age.—A WOUNDED SOLDIER, Burlington, Kan.

Buell's Delay at Shiloh.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have just read Gen. Buell's article on Shiloh and also comrade A. J. Miller's answer to my inquiry, why it took Nelson's division till 5:30 p. m., to march eight miles to the battle field? Comrade Miller says they did not start until 1 p. m. So much the worse for Buell and Nelson to allow one of the best divisions of the army of the Ohio to lay at Savannah. Gen. Grant says that on the 5th he ordered Gen. Nelson to move up the east bank of the river, that he might be in position to render assistance at either Crump's Landing or Pittsburg Landing, as the occasion required. Again, Buell arrived at Savannah on the evening of the 5th, and Grant sent him word early Sunday morning to hurry up his forces, as he must leave for the battle field, and did leave early; hence, the statement by Buell that Grant was not seen on the field until 10 o'clock, is not true, for the general and staff rode through the ranks of the 41st Illinois which lay on the Corinth road with Hulburt's fourth division between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. as every member who was there will well remember. He went to the front and the right, returning he said: "Boys, you will soon have something to do," and this statement was verified by a vigorous assault on our lines by the rebel hosts, and Gen. Buell will fail most gloriously in undertaking to cast a reproach on the name and ability of the old commander, U. S. Grant. We ask again why was it that Buell with Nelson's division, lay at Savannah until 1 p. m., when they could hear the roar of battle all the while, and had been requested by Gen. Grant to get his men on the field of battle, and Buell's attempt to belittle Grant at Shiloh will only recoil on his own head, and oh, to read his account of the closing scene on the first day, where he claims that "Ammen's brigade of Nelson's division repelled the final assault, and that Hurlburt was formed 500 yards in the rear of the reserve artillery." Now as a member of Hurlburt's division I say we formed on the right and on a line with the artillery, and not 500 yards in the rear as reported by Mr. Buell. No amount of bragging can make the gallant men who held that line believe that Mr. Buell was entitled to the credit for the final defeat of the rebel army at Shiloh. It was the men who had borne the brunt of battle under Sherman, McClernand, Hurlburt, W. H. S. Wallace and Prentiss that stayed the onslaught on that memorable evening, and it is a little too late in the day now for Mr. Buell to come in and claim the honor of that Sunday evening's victory. Again he speaks disparagingly of Gen. Grant's leading the last charge on Monday evening which put the rebel army to flight. Now Gen. Grant never claimed that he led the charge, but he says, "I knew the enemy were ready to break, and only wanted a little encouragement from us to go quickly and join their friends, who had started earlier. After marching to within musket range, I stopped and let the troops pass. The command 'charge!' was given, and was executed with loud cheers and with a run, when the last of the enemy broke." So it was Gen. Grant that superintended that charge, and not Gen. Buell, and the troops that did the work were not the army of the Ohio, but were Veaches' brigade of Hurlbut's 4th division, army of the Tennessee, the 14th and 15th Illinois being two of the regiments engaged. I do not wish to take one single laurel from the gallant army of the Ohio, that did such valiant service on the second day at Shiloh, but I do insist that the attempt to belittle Gen. Grant and the men who fought twice their numbers at Shiloh is not in good grace at this late day.—E. T. LEE, 41st Ill., Cerro Gordo, Ill.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

—Get up a club for Maher & Grosh Knives.

DEPARTMENT RED TAPE.

The Snobbishness and Tomfoolery of the Washington Public Offices.

There is more red tape in the State department than in all of the remainder of the government combined. Some of the rooms of the Navy department are situated on the upper floor over the State department. Not many weeks ago, a clerk belonging to the Navy department came out of his room with a bundle of official papers in his hand. He was about to walk down stairs, because the elevator man had received instructions from the State department not to allow any of the Navy department to ride, when he lost his grip on the bundle and it fell down some three stories. A messenger belonging to the State department quickly seized the bundle and carried it in and laid it upon the desk of one of the chiefs of division. In the meantime the clerk hurried down stairs and walked into the room of the august State department official and demanded his bundle of papers.

He was crushed with the retort that if he had any communication to make it must be done through the proper channels, to-wit: In writing to the chief of his division who could in turn transmit it with the proper endorsement to the divison chief of the State Department. This was the beginning of the correspondence. One would have thought that the matter would have ended there, but it didn't. The next three weeks were full of strife. The correspondence grew and grew until the end of the fourth week it drew in the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy. These two gentlemen made short work of the matter, and the papers were returned with all due formality. Here were four weeks wasted by worse than foolish red tape. The papers were the vouchers necessary in the settlement of some important pay accounts which were therefore delayed one month by the action of this pompous old ass in the sacred department of State.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A Valuable Remedy For Gravel.

Dr. T. H. NEWLAND, jr., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it in diseases of the urinary organs, such as gravel, and particularly spermatorrhœa, with very good results, and think it a very valuable remedy in those diseases."

English Women Lacking Taste in Dressing.

"English women are the worst-dressed females on the globe," says a late London letter. Expensive laces, velvet gowns, flashing diamonds, etc., in plenty, but no gracefulness in wearing them, no well-fitting garments, no '*chic*'—or, to apply an American term, no 'style.' Why, I've been astonished at the awkward motions, the dreary gossip, the humdrum conversation, carried on among society people here in the drawing room—old stagers, some of them, who ought to know better. And then, English girl's can't dance. They especially can not waltz. It was stated to me on good authority that the Prince of Wales doesn't know how to reverse, and that it, therefore, was considered 'bad form' to waltz properly. But's my belief—founded on individual observation—that even if the Prince of Wales knew how to waltz, the rest of England would not. Young Dudley Winston came home quite disgusted from that ball at Lady Waterlow's, and registered a sacred vow by all the houris in the Shah's harem never to waltz with a British maiden again—if he could help it."

—A positive guarantee is given by the manufacturer of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic that a 50 cent bottle of this remedy contains more curative properties than any dollar preparation. It promptly cures all stomach, kidney and liver trouble.

Odd Happenings.

A pine tree near Washington, Ga., is said to bear large numbers of perfectly formed acorns interspersed with ordinary pine cones.

A young man while sound asleep walked off a railway train near Rossville, Kan. His back was slightly sprained in consequence of his somnolent leap, but otherwise he was not injured.

James Hooper, of Lafayette, Ga., hearing that there was hidden treasure in the ground near a tree on his farm, fell to digging about the spot, and at last unearthed an old iron pot containing $3,000 in gold coin and $1,500 in silver.

Shade trees throughout Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts have in many instances been completely destroyed by the burden of ice which formed about their branches during a recent storm. Many perfectly sound branches a foot thick were wrenched off. Trees within a few miles of the ocean suffered especially.

Millions of dead catfish cover the banks of the Indian, Halifax and Hillsborough rivers, Florida. In some places their bones lie in drifts a foot deep and three or four feet wide. The stench which arises from these decaying fish has driven craft of every sort off the rivers, although the present is the favorite cruising season. Dwellers along the banks have carted many loads of fish into their orange groves. The cold weather of a month ago is held responsible for this plague of dead catfish.

—Have used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure in my family as a general cough medicine. One of my children was quickly relieved of a severe attack of croup by it. I cheerfully recommend it. H. L. COVELL, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mad March.

The Roumelian Greeks call the month of March "Mad March." Before it begins the women throw out of the window some bit of crockery, exclaiming: "Out, fleas and ill-luck! In, sun and good luck."

SKIN HUMORS CAN BE CURED BY GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15, 1883.

MR. C. N. CRITTENTON:

DEAR SIR: For nearly fourteen years I have been troubled with a skin humor resembling Salt Rheum. I have spent nearly a small fortune for doctors and medicine, but with only temporary relief. I commenced using your "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" nearly two years ago—used it in baths and as a toilet soap daily. My skin is now as clear as an infant's, and no one would be able to tell that I ever had a skin complaint. I would not be without the soap if it cost five times the amount.

Yours respectfully,

M. H. MORRIS, Lick House, San Francisco, Cal.

All Druggists Sell Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

Price, 25 cents a cake, or three cakes for 65 cents; will be mailed to any address on receipt of price and 5 cents extra per cake for postage, by the Sole Proprietor, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton street, New York.

HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE INSTANTANEOUS BEST EVER MADE 50 CENTS

The Best & Cheapest. HILL'S Hair and Whisker DYE, Black or Brown. Sold by all druggists at 50c. C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, 115 Fulton St., N.Y.

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department MUST be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and then proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer in the "next issue." The question bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle petty disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to DEMAND a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one man, he is the best judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the SLIGHTEST attention unless the first and third rules above are STRICTLY complied with.

RELIGION IN JAPAN.

W. L. M., Prairie Center, Kan.:

Please give a short sketch of Japan's present condition in the way of religion.

The two great religions of Japan are Shinto and Buppo, or Shintoism and Buddhism. Shinto is supposed to be the ancient religion of Japan. Buddhism was brought from Corea. The word *shinto* is Chinese. The Japanese name for the same is *kami no michi*, "the way of the gods." *Shin* means god; *to*, way, doctrine, cult. The essence of Shinto is ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes. Mori says: "The Shintos believe in a past life, and they live in fear or reverence of the spirits of the dead." The number of Shinto deities is enormous, and variously estimated, but the reputed divine ancestress of the mikado Ten Sho Dai Jin, or Ama Terasu o Migami, "great goddess of the celestial effulgence," or "the heavenly illuminating spirit," is the chief and supreme. The first name is Chinese, the second pure Japanese. The Shintoists have very obscure notions about the immortality of the soul, a supreme creator, or a future state of rewards and punishments. Their chief end, in opposition to the Buddhists, is happiness in this life. In its precepts Shinto lays great stress upon keeping the body pure with water and the heart by prayer to the *kami* or gods. Pilgrimages to sacred places and attendance upon the religious festivals are enjoined as duties. The Mecca of the Shintoists is the collection of temples in Ise, about 200 miles southwest of Tokio, which are visited by the mikado, the recognized spiritual head of the Shinto system, hence called *tenno*, which means "heavenly king." The eating of flesh was formerly an abomination, but modern civilization, a knowledge of physiology, and experience of the taste of well cooked steaks, have overcome this prejudice, and the most devoted Shintoists now eat beef habitually. The great end and aim of Shintoism is obedience to the edicts of the government, as shown in the sermons of the lecturers and priests. The three great commandments, issued by the department of religion in 1872, intended to be the basis of a reformed Shinto and national religion, are as follows: "1. Thou shalt honor the gods and love thy country. 2. Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of heaven and the duty of man. 3. Thou shalt revere the emperor as thy sovereign, and obey the will of his court." In its higher forms Shinto is a cultured and intellectual deism; in its lower forms it consists in blind obedience to the governmental and priestly dictates. The Shinto belief supposes the existence of an infinite number of spirits who exercise an influence over the affairs of the world, who are to be propitiated by prayers and the observance of certain rules of conduct, cleanliness of person, and purity and cheerfulness of heart. The inferior spirits, who are very numerous, are chiefly heroes canonized for their worthy deeds or illustrious qualities. The most prominent and popular of these minor deities is Hachiman, the god of war, who is an apotheosis of the 16th emperor of Japan. The worship paid to the spirits residing in the miyas is of a very simple character. The devotee approaches under the sacred gateways until within a short distance of the door. He then stops, flings a few coins in the box or on the floor, folds his hands in a posture of reverence, mutters his prayers, and departs.

GEN. HARNEY—SALT.

C. B., Glenwood Springs, Col.:

1. What was the reason that Gen. Harney did not take any farther part in the late war? 2. Tell how the different kinds of salt are made.

1. He was too old for active service; he was retired in 1863. There was some trouble, also, about his entering into an agreement with Sterling Price, of Missouri, not to make any military movement so long as the peace of the state was preserved by its authorities. 2. It would take too much space to go into all the particulars. The separation of salt from brines and sea water is conducted in three distinct ways: First, by evaporation by the heat of the sun in shallow reservoirs, principally practiced with sea water in the southern temperate or tropical regions; second, by artificial heat, in very long shallow pans, as in Cheshire, or in kettles, as at the Onondaga salines; third, by exposing sea water to intense cold, when the ice formed is nearly pure, and a concentrated brine remains, which is afterward subjected to one of the first two processes. Weak brines are frequently brought to a certain strength by solar evaporation, and then finished by boiling; or more frequently they are pumped up into elevated reservoirs, and suffered to trickle over the surface of bundles of brush or thorns built up into walls, sometimes 30 to 50 feet high and 5,000 feet long, fully exposed to the sun and wind; the great amount of surface thus obtained causes the evaporation to go on very rapidly, and a few repetitions of the process bring very weak brines to suitable strength for boiling. This process is known as "graduation;" and the same effect is sometimes obtained by allowing the water to trickle over ranges of cords suspended perpendicularly. The third process is practiced in northern Europe. In nearly every locality certain details are employed in the evaporation due to peculiarities in the brines, in the fuel employed, proximity to the sea, etc.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

G. W. F., Oakland, Cal.:

Please give as full a description as possible of the Argentine Republic.

The constitution, with certain small exceptions, is identical with that of the United States. Although Roman Catholicism is recognized as the religion of the state, all other creeds are tolerated; but the president and vice president must be Roman Catholics. Such matters as affect the republic as a whole are under the superintendence of the central government. The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. Justice is exercised by a superior court of five judges and an attorney general, which is also a court of appeal, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial by jury being established for criminal cases. The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy. Education is backward, there being only about one pupil to 28 inhabitants in the elementary schools. There is a military and naval academy, and service in the national guard is compulsory. The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly due to emigration. The exports consist mainly of wool, hides, live cattle and preserved meat, and the imports chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, coal and iron. An increasing area of the country is being devoted to agriculture—wheat, corn and flax being the leading products. There are numerous "agricultural colonies," mostly of foreign nationalities. Cattle and sheep breeding is an important industry. The president is elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, equal to double the number of senators and deputies combined; while the legislative authority is vested in a national Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Deputies. The deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House must retire every ten years. One-third of the Senate is renewed every three years.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Reader, Vernon, Iowa:

How is ice manufactured by artificial means?

Among the most efficient apparatus for conducting the process is that of M. Carre, of France. A strong galvanized wrought-iron boiler, capable of sustaining a pressure of eight or ten atmospheres, is connected by a tube with a freezer, also made of galvanized iron and of corresponding strength, consisting of two compartments, an outer annular one, connected with the boiler, and an inner one, for receiving the vessel which contains the water or liquid to be frozen. The connection between the boiler and freezer may be controlled either by stopcocks or by self-acting valves. A saturated solution of ammonia is introduced into the boiler, and the freezer is placed in a cold bath. Heat sufficient to produce a pressure of five or six atmospheres is applied to the boiler, which expels the gas from the water in which it is dissolved, and forces it into the annular compartment of the freezer, where it is condensed by its own pressure, aided by the cool bath, along with about one-tenth its weight of water. When sufficient ammonia has been condensed, which is shown by the pressure indicated by a gauge, or approximately by a thermometer, the boiler itself is placed in a cold bath; the cylinder containing the water to be frozen is placed in the inner compartment of the freezer, and to insure contact the interstice is filled with alcohol. As the boiler cools, the pressure which had been produced by heat is gradually removed, and the liquid ammonia in the freezer becomes vaporized, producing an intense degree of cold. In a little more than an hour a block of ice may be frozen. An apparatus in use is said to be capable of producing 800 pounds of ice in an hour. A machine costs about $20.

MATCHES.

J. B., (no postoffice):

Please explain just how matches are manufactured.

In large establishments four machines are used for cutting, dipping and delivering the matches. Two-inch pine plank is sawed up the length of the match, which is 2½ inches. These go into the machine for cutting, where at every stroke twelve matches are cut, and at the succeeding stroke pushed into slats arranged on a double chain, 250 feet long, which carries them to the sulphur vat, and thence to the phosphorus vat, and thus across the room and back, returning them at a point in front of the cutting machine, where they are delivered in their natural order. They are gathered up by a boy into trays, and sent to the packing room. In this manner 144,000 small boxes are made in a day. The best composition for matches consists of phosphorus, four parts, nitre ten, fine glue six, red ochre five, and smalt two parts. The acid fumes thrown off from phosphorus frequently causes among the people employed in the manufacture of matches a terrible disease which attacks the teeth and jaws, and for which no antidote has yet been discovered. Its natural course is to rot the entire jaw bone away. Persons with decayed teeth are not permitted to work in the factories.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

M. C. L., Seattle, Wash. Ter.:

I casually noticed that E. M. K., Springfield, Ill., asks about the Northern Pacific railroad. Pardon, but the BLADE is a little rusty in its answer. No one out here, and of this generation, ever expects to live to be old enough to witness the completion of the said railway. A generation of time has already been fritted away under voluminous promises never fulfilled, till our residents have lost all hope in the company. The road has been reported coming for the past fifteen years, but as yet hasn't arrived. Got stuck in the sand doons of Wallula, and goods only knows when, if ever, it will reach here by the sea—Puget Sound. No! tell your inquirer the N. P. R. R. is not finished, nor is it a trans-continental line yet. Correct, if convenient.

The Bureau did not state that the road was finished to Seattle, if that is what you are kicking about. There is such a thing as completing a road between different points, without completing all the branches that may have been promised, or even the whole length as at first contemplated.

THE PLANTAGENETS.

P. A. F., Lancaster, Kan.:

Who were the Plantagenets? Please give as lengthy a history of them as space will admit.

Plantagenet was the surname of the royal family of England from Henry II to Richard III, inclusive, embracing fourteen English Kings, from 1154 to 1485. It belonged originally to the house of Anjou. Fulke Martel, earl of Anjou, having contrived the death of his nephew, the earl of Brittany, in order to succeed to the earldom, his confessor sent him, in atonement for the murder, to Jerusalem, attended by only two servants, one of whom was to lead him by a halter to the holy sepulchre, the other to strip and whip him there, like a common malefactor. Broom, in French *genet*, in Latin *genista*, being the only tough, pliant shrub in Palestine, the noble criminal was smartly scourged with it, and from this instrument of his chastisement he was called *Plantagenista*, or Plantagenet.

GEN. HOWARD.

W. H. H., (no postoffice):

Give a short sketch of the life of Gen. O. O. Howard.

Born at Leeds, Me., November, 8, 1830. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and at West Point in 1854, and became instructor in mathematics there in 1857. He resigned his commission as first lieutenant June 4, 1861, to take command of a regiment of Maine volunteers. At the battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade, and was made brigadier general of volunteers, September 3. He was assigned to a brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and in the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, lost his right arm. After the battle of Antietam he took command of a division of the 2d corps, and at the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded the 11th corps. At Gettysburg, after the death of Reynolds, he commanded during the first day of the battle. He afterward received a commission as major general of volunteers, dating from November 29, 1862. He was engaged at Lookout Valley, October 29, 1863, at Chattanooga, November 23-25, and in the operations for the relief of Knoxville in December. On July 27, 1864, he took command of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in most of the battles of the Georgia campaign ending in the capture of Atlanta, and commanded the right wing of Sherman's army in its march to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, his commission to date from December 21, 1864; and brevet major general March 13, 1865. On May 12, 1865, he was appointed commissioner of the freedmen's bureau, and held that office until the closing of the bureau by law, June 30, 1872. He was made a trustee of Howard university March 19, 1867, president of that institution April 6, 1869, and resigned in 1873. He was appointed special commissioner to the Indians March 6, 1872, and spent eight months on that duty in New Mexico and Arizona. In March, 1874, he was tried by court martial on charges of pecuniary dishonesty in the management of the freedmen's bureau, and was acquitted.

TO TAN FUR SKINS.

R. K., Burr Oak, Ia.:

I would like to have a recipe for tanning deer skins, and how to take the grain off.

This receipt, to tan any kind of skin with the fur on, has been given three or four times, and will not be published again for some time:

After having cut off the useless parts, and softened the skin by soaking, remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak it in warm water for an hour. Next, mix equal parts of boral, saltpetre, and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste; spread this with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner; double the skin together, flesh side inwards, and place it in a cool place. After standing 24 hours wash the skin clean, and apply, in the same manner as before, a mixture of one ounce sal soda, one-half ounce borax, and two ounces hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil; fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt, and two ounces saleratus, in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hands, soak the skin in it for twelve hours; then wring out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly, smooth the inside with fine sand paper and pumice stone.

BREWERS' YEAST.

L. T. C., Little Hocking, O.:

Please give a recipe for making brewers' yeast.

Seventy-two pounds unkilned malt and a handful of hops are gradually stirred in a clean tub containing seven gallons water of 170° Fahrenheit; and to this five and one-half gallons water of 200° are added. The tub is then covered tightly and left quiet for one hour. Supposing this to be done at 6 p. m., the whole is left undisturbed till 7 o'clock next morning, when it must be cooled rapidly, which is done by setting in cans filled with cold water. When the temperature of the mash has reached 70°, the tub is covered again and left during the day till 6 p. m.; at this time one and one-half gallons fresh beer yeast are to be stirred in. In twelve hours pierce a hole in the layer formed by the husks of the malt, and dip three and one-half gallons of the liquor beneath, then stir the whole up and dip one and three-fourths gallons from it (husks and liquor). This is the mother-barm, from which you can generate yeast all the year round in using it in the way described instead of the ordinary beer leaven. To the remainder in the tub add five gallons wort of 90°, and make use of it within two hours. The mother-yeast also must be used the same day for fermenting another portion.

ALKALIES.

Sub., Caro, Mich.:

There is a portion of the Western country in which a substance called alkali is found. Please tell your readers all that is known about its nature and chemical qualities.

The alkalies proper are four in number—potash, soda, lithia and ammonia. The first three are oxides of metals; the last is a compound of nitrogen, hydrogen and oxygen, and, being in the form of a gas, is called the volatile alkali. Potash, being largely present in the ashes of plants, is called the vegetable alkali; and soda, predominating in the mineral kingdom, is designated the mineral alkali. The alkaline earths, as they are called—lime, magnesia, baryta and strontia—are distinguished from the former by their carbonates not being soluble in water. The distinguishing property of alkalies is that of turning vegetable blues green, and vegetable yellows reddish brown. Blues reddened by an acid are restored by an alkali. The alkalies have great affinity for acids, and combine with them, forming salts, in which the peculiar qualities of both alkali and acids are generally destroyed; hence they are said to neutralize one another. In a pure state, alkalies are extremely caustic, and act as corrosive poisons. Combined with carbonic acid, especially as bi-carbonates, they are used to correct acidity in the stomach; but the injudicious and continued use of them is attended with great evil.

THE ARMY VOTE.

Reader, Remington, Ind.:

Please give the proportion of Republicans and Democrats in the Union armies during the war of the rebellion.

There is no record kept of a man's politics in the army, and the only way to reach any conclusion is to give the army vote for McClellan and Lincoln. The following is from "Greeley's American Conflict:" Fourteen of the states had authorized their soldiers in the field to vote; those of New York sending home their ballots (sealed) to be cast by their next friends. Of course, no one can say how her soldiers voted. The vote of the Minnesota soldiers did not reach her state canvassers in time to be counted, and were probably destroyed unopened. So with most of the Vermont soldiers' vote. Of the states whose soldiers voted so that their ballots can be distinguished, the army vote was returned as follows:

	Lincoln	McClellan.
Maine	4,174	741
New Hampshire	2,066	690
Vermont	243	49
Pennsylvania	26,712	12,349
Maryland	2,800	321
Kentucky	1,194	2,823
Ohio	41,146	9,757
Michigan	9,402	2,959
Iowa	15,178	1,364
Wisconsin	11,372	2,458
Kansas	2,867	543
California	2,600	237
Total	119,754	34,291

Lincoln's majority, 85,461—over 3 to 1.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

W. S., Brock, Pa.:

What kind of material is meerschaum pipes made of, and also process of manufacturing the same?

They are manufactured from a mineral resembling chalk, found in Spain and several countries at the head of the Mediterranean. It is roughly shaped into blocks and taken to cities, where it is fashioned into pipes. Pesth and Vienna are famous for this manufacture. To produce the yellow and brown colors, the blocks are kept for some time in a mixture of wax and fatty matters. A portion of these is absorbed, and being subsequently acted upon by the heat and the tobacco fumes, assumes various shades of color. The lightest qualities are too porous for producing the best pipes, and the heaviest are rejected from suspicion of their being artificial products. These artificial preparations are from the parings of the genuine material, which, being reduced to fine powder, are boiled in water and moulded into blocks, sometimes with the addition of clay. It is difficult to distinguish the artificial from the real.

NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

R. H. S., Elliott, Ia:

Please explain the nebular hypothesis of the origin of the planets.

The doctrine put forth by Sir William Herschel, in 1811, supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulæ or clusters of small stars. It has not been generally received. In October, 1860, Mr. Lassell strictly scrutinized the dumb-bell nebula and stated that the brightest parts did not appear to be stars. In 1865 William Huggins reported that he had analyzed certain nebulæ by their spectra and believed them to be entirely gaseous. It would take too much space to give the arguments for and against Herschel's doctrine. The BLADE some time since gave a pretty full synopsis of the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. E. F., LaMonte, Mo.:

Is Washington's birthday a National holiday?

Yes.

J. E. D., Burrows, Ind:

Would Gen. Lafayette have been eligible to the office of President if he had declared his allegiance to the United States?

No; he had not been fourteen years in the country at the adoption of the constitution, neither was he a citizen at the time of its adoption.

Sub., Villisca, Ia:

Can a divorced wife claim and collect her deceased husband's pension?

No.

E. W. J., Summit Grove, Ind:

Who signed the bill to pension Grant—Arthur or Cleveland?

Cleveland.

E. E. M., Buffalo, Iowa:

Is the play "Widow Bedott" published in play form?

No. It is copyrighted, and not for sale.

D. B. K., Dover, Ill.:

What are the present capitals of Dakota, Louisiana and West Virginia?

Bismarck, Baton Rouge, Charleston.

S. F. C., Iowa City, Ia:

Were Forts Sumter and Moultrie repaired after the war? 2. Are they kept garrisoned as before the war?

1-2. Yes.

N., Onaga, Kan.:

Please tell the right way to toll a bell at a funeral.

There is no prescribed method. Let some lazy man pull the rope, and it will be all right.

M. L. M., Blairsville, Pa.:

Who was the author of the following: "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad?"

It is an old Latin proverb, first quoted by Milton.

G., (no postoffice):

Does a person lay himself liable in any way for signing letters or business papers with his own name followed by "& Co.," where there is no company?

Yes; if it is done to deceive or defraud.

Reader, Charlottesville, Ind:

Where can I get a treatise on electroplating and electrotyping?

Write to Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, O. Other parties inquiring about books, etc., are requested to write to the same firm.

O. G., Yorkshire, N. Y.: The Bureau has several times of late given the number of soldiers on each side in the late war, the number killed in battle, and the number who died in prison or from the effects of wounds. We cannot be repeating these statements every week.

Reader, Toledo, O.:

A. bets that there is a law on the statute books of this state that ten hours constitute a day's work, while B. bets there is not any such law. It was agreed to leave the matter for you to decide.

There is no law regulating the matter. Custom has made ten hours a day's work. There is a proposition before the legislature making eight hours a day's work.

J. M. G., Shanghai, Ind:

1. In what year did 10 per cent. on notes cease to be lawful in this state? 2. Can a note be collected that calls for 10 per cent., when 8 is the lawful interest?

1. Do not know. Up to 1881 10 per cent. could be recovered, if so stipulated in the note, and where interest exceeding 10 per cent. had been voluntarily paid it could not be recovered back. 2. That is the law in some states, but in Indiana, as we understand the law, usury does not render the entire contract void.

C. P., Fife Lake, Mich.:

1. What was Queen Victoria's maiden name? 2. What is her name at the present date?

1. The Bureau has several times explained that those who are born in the royal purple have no surname. 2. She was christened Victoria Alexandria, and her name and titles now read Victoria, Queen of Great Bitain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

Reader, Philo, Ill.:

1. How many miles is it to Rio Janerio from New York city? 2. What would it cost to go there? 3. Give a description of the diamond district of South America.

1. Six thousand miles. 2. About $120. It takes between 21 and 27 days to make the trip. 3. It would take too much space.

L. D. B., Mill Creek, Wis.:

Please publish the controversy that took place between Blaine and Conkling in the House of Representatives. Or if you do not wish to publish it, will you please send me a copy of the BLADE in which it was published?

It is too long to publish, and we have no back number. Go to the *Congressional Record*.

S. G., Toledo, O.:

1. How much land does Toledo include? 2. How many feet higher is the High School grounds than the Maumee river? 3. How high is the High School building?

1. Twenty-one and one half square miles. 2. Thirty-five feet. 3. About ninety feet.

A. S., Circleville, O: The original cost of constructing the Illinois & Michigan canal was $6,406,509. The cost of deepening it, completed in 1871, was $3,000,000 more. The proposed Hennepin canal is to extend from Hennepin, on the east bank of the Illinois river, in Putnam county, across the state to Rock Island, on the Mississippi river.

Inquirer, (no postoffice):

Please give directions for producing colored fires.

It would take over a column space to give all the directions for different colors; besides it is a dangerous work for any one without a thorough practical knowledge of the nature of firework compositions.

W. F., Covington, Ind:

What is understood by the Pan-Electric telephone, and in what way is Garland concerned in it?

Why don't you read your BLADE? The Pan-Electric matter was fully explained in the issue of February 4, page 4, sixth column, "The Telephone Scandal."

O. S., Villisca, Iowa;

What is the custom or law in regard to the numbering the different arms of service in the United States army? In times of war would they commence at No. 1, or would they commence where they left off in the late war?

The regular army numbers would remain as now; volunteer organizations would be numbered anew.

Sub., Chico, Mont.:

1. Where can I get the United States mineral report for the year 1884? 2. Did Col. Cockrell, United States Senator, serve in the Confederate army? 3. What is an ounce of pure silver worth at the government mints?

1. Write to your delegate in Congress. 2. Think so. 3. The price fluctuates. It is now quoted at $1.02¾ in the New York market.

R. M. P., South Haven, Mich.:

Does the civil service law apply to all officers of the government, or to clerks in the government employ?

Only to clerks and inferior officers. Ministers to foreign countries, cabinet officers, postmasters, collectors, etc., are beyond the reach of the civil service law. They are not required to know much, but their clerks must be posted.

T. S. G., Limar, O.:

When there are no heirs, and the wife dies first, does her money go back to her relatives?

A woman's personal property in possession (including money) becomes absolutey the husband's property by marriage. The husband also acquires a life estate in her real estate; when this life estate ceases the rights of her heirs revive absolutely.

Sub., Fort Niagara, N. Y.:

Please give a recipe for black polish that contains no oil, for fine leather—a liquid polish.

Take one-half pound molasses or sugar, one ounce gum-arabic, and two pounds ivory black; boil them together well, then let the vessel stand until quite cooled, and the contents are settled; after which, bottle off. This is an excellent reviver for patent-leather goods, and may be used as a blacking in the ordinary way, no brushes for polishing being required.

J. H. J., Mt. Carmel, Ill.:

1. What did the annexation of Texas cost the United States? 2. What became of the proceeds of the public lands of Texas?

1. A war with Mexico, in which 1,049 Americans were killed in battle, 508 died of wounds, and 3,420 were wounded; have seen no statement just how much money the war cost. 2. Texas retained possession of all the public lands within the present limits of the state, and ceded to the United States its claims to all territory beyond in consideration of $10,000,000 in bonds, with the proceeds of which the state debt was paid.

F. S., Brickerville, Pa.:

1. Where is the longest bridge in the world, and when was it built? 2. Name the five states paying the most internal revenue in 1885, and also the amount collected from each. 3. How many schools are there in the United States where Indians are taught?

1. The Victoria railway bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, is two miles long, but it did not cost as much by several millions as some other bridges. 2. Illinois, $23,072,595.85; Kentucky, $14,840,208.94; New York, $13,811,466.34; Ohio, $12,563,727.12; Pennsylvania, $7,369,365.71. 3. There are schools at every agency, we believe, besides those at Carlisle, Pa., and Hampton, Va.

J. J., East Liverpool, O.:

1. Is there a copyright in force in this country which protects American authors only from American publishers? 2. Please tell how to make a good adhesive paste, such as is used by publishers for sealing paper wrappers.

1. Yes. 2. A solution of 2½ ounces gum-arabic in two quarts warm water is thickened to a paste with wheat flour; to this is added a solution of alum and sugar of lead, 1½ ounces each in water; the mixture is heated and stirred about to boil, and is then cooled. It may be thinned, if necessary, with a gum solution. This makes a very fine paste.

Sub., Greensburg, Ky.:

1. Please give a full history of the curfew bell. 2. What part of Ohio is called the Western Reserve, and how much does it include?

1. Before the age of chimneys and brick houses, it was customary in England to ring the curfew bells at sunset in summer, and about 8 o'clock in winter, to warn people to cover up their fires and retire to rest. Certain penalties were imposed upon those who did not attend to the signal. 2. When Ohio applied for admission as a state, conflicting claims to the land were urged by several states, and most of it was ceded to the general government. Connecticut reserved 3,666,921 acres in the northeast, along Lake Erie, which has since been known as the Western Reserve.

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Housekeeping in Japan.

A lady writing from Japan says: "Housekeeping here has no trials. The worn and vexed spirits of American chatelaines ought to rest in Japan after death. Capable and faithful servants are plenty and cheap. Our establishment boast five, and for these we pay about what two would cost in New York. I do not visit my kitchen once a month, never give an order outside of a spoken wish, yet the domestic machinery moves with an ease and perfection unattainable at home by almost any effort on the part of the mistress. The manners of the servants are amusing, not startling, to an American accustomed to the cheerful familiarity of her native help. Every night at bedtime our five retainers appear, prostrate themselves in succession to the earth, and retire. This is to wish me good night and to renew their testimony of profound respect and pleasure over the privilege of serving me. It was difficult at first to preserve the necessary dignity for the ceremony, but now I am as majestically gracious as any other potentate. The other day, on one of my rare visits to the kitchen, a hairpin became loosened and dropped without my notice. I had been seated in my own room only a few moments when my houseman entered, bearing a small salver, which he presented to me with many genuflections. Fancy my surprise to see a little hairpin upon it, and to learn from my proud but embarrassed servitor that it had fallen to the kitchen floor from my head. Afterward I found there had been a discussion as to who should pick it up, and almost a quarrel as to whom belonged the inestimable honor of bearing it to its owner."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hand by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Early Vegetables.

Bermuda is a British colony, but New York is its natural market and from it we obtain our earliest green vegetables, mainly potatoes, tomatoes, onions, egg plant, etc. New Early Rose potatoes planted last fall are now arriving from Bermuda put up in barrels with white-washed heads, which is a peculiarity of Bermudian vegetable shippers. They are now worth at wholesale in New York about $6 per barrel, and will probably be no lower during the season. A few new tomatoes reached our markets by the last steamer from Bermuda, and the supply will rapidly increase by each succeeding steamer. They now bring at wholesale from $1 to $1.50 per box of five or six crates. They are of course raised and ripened in the open air. Onions will begin to arrive in two or three weeks. There is now a semi monthly steamer from Bermuda to New York, but a little latter there will be a weekly service or perhaps three arrivals in two weeks during the height of the crop season, which begins in April and May. The more delicate and perishable vegetables, like lettuce, celery, cucumbers, etc., are not much brought from Bermuda, as they are apt to wilt and become stale on the passage.

Statesmen in Street Cars.

Washington abounds in fine carriages and horses, yet two-thirds of the House of Representatives, half the Senate and nearly all the Supreme court patronize the street cars. Sen. Edmunds loves a seat at the front of the car, where he may turn his back on everybody and look out of the window. On cold days he carries a heavy blanket with him, which he spreads over his legs. His ride is a long one, from the capitol to the outer end of Massachusetts avenue. "I was crowded out by the excess of civilization down at Thomas circle," he says, "and I have gone clear out under the shade of the woods at Kalarama." The Southern men use the cars without exception, unless it be Butler. He hates the "maddening crowd" and loves to roll home in a coupe. Hackmen find him a good customer. Sabin, of Minnesota, usually keeps him company and they chip in on fares.

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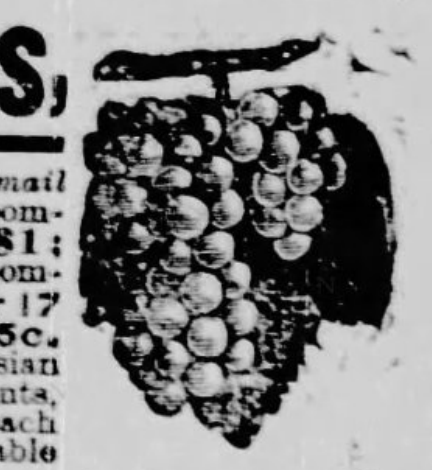

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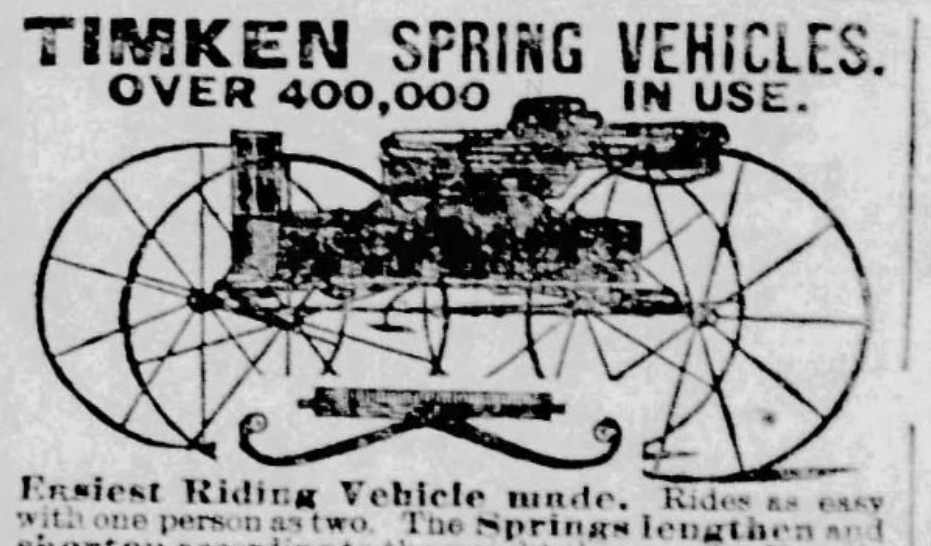

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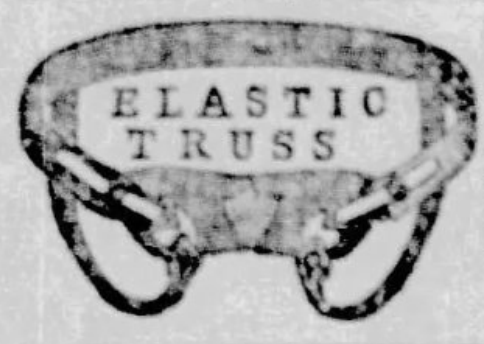

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE movement of merchandise last week was below the previous week's total. This may partly be charged to the railway strike, which brought traffic all over the Southwest to a standstill. In the Eastern trade centers there is a feeling of confidence that an improvement in business will occur in the near future. The labor outlook is dark, for strikes are more numerous than ever before at one time, and on Saturday last it was claimed that 51,000 men were idle from strikes east of the Rocky mountains.

THE total of business failures for the past week in the United States and Canada, according to R. G. DUN & CO.'s report, is 239, which is but 7 below the total of the previous seven days. This tells the tale of "waiting" attitude of business better than any words can.

THE national bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1886, were $660,749,373, and during the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1885, $617,172,414, an increase of $43,576,960. The values of exports of merchandise during the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1886, were $665,676,770, and during the preceding 12 months $755,909,405, a decrease of $90,232,629.

THE United States court of Claims, in the case of the Union Pacific railroad, has decided on the authority of several decisions of the United States Supreme court that the right of the goverment to retain, under the subsidy acts and the sinking fund act, the whole compensation due the company for services, applies only to to compensation for services upon the 865 miles of aided portions of its road and not to the 2,175 miles for the building of which the United States furnished no aid either by bonds or by chartered rights.

THE bill has been reported favorably to the United States Senate to establish a forest reservation on the great continental divide, around the head waters of the Missouri and of Clark's Fork of the Columbia.

THE head of the government entomological bureau says that last year's experiments in silkworm raising have not been encouraging, and that he has rather discouraged people who desired to take up this industry, because he is thoroughly convinced that the majority of those who engage in it are doomed to disappointment.

A PRAISEWORTHY bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to preserve and protect "The Garden of the Gods" in Colorado from spoliation and to make it a public park.

IT is now believed by Republicans who know the inside of the matter, that the United States Senate will take up Sen. PAYNE's case and that nothing can save him from expulsion but a prompt resignation.

THE general public, not being gifted with that peculiar mental perversity which, while it condemns MR. GARLAND, yet professes undiminished confidence in the man who retains him in office, is still more strongly inclined than ever to consider the mugwumps as hypocrites. Bless you, they can't help it! They were born so. It is a hereditary trait, born of centuries of ancestors who were English clodhoppers, with a slavish adoration for all who hold supreme power. It's English, you know.

THERE is a steady growth of a hostile feeling in Massachusetts to the liquor traffic. The town meetings held the past few days, according to the Boston *Traveler*, show this clearly. Several large towns that favored licenses last year have voted "no" by good majorities. Everywhere in the state public sentiment seems to have turned in that direction. It has been most conclusively shown that men holding licenses habitually violate the laws, and that their sympathies are with those who sell without licenses.

THE Knights of Labor are understood to be making arrangements to organize the police forces of cities into branches of this organization.

THE story is now told, with all circumstantiality of detail, that Ex Pres. ARTHUR is hopelessly ill at his home in New York, and the opinion of the physicians is quoted to the effect that he may not live a week. He suffers from enlargement of the heart, as well as from a shriveling of the liver, or what is termed cirrhosis. His breathing is short and labored, and he sits propped in bed with pillows. His physicians charge his illness upon his irregularities of diet. He has often gone until afternoon without eating breakfast, and it was for many years his custom to do his hardest work late at night, not resting until early in the morning.

THE Mormon legislature of Utah is trying to starve out the judges and officers of the courts of that territory. No appropriation has been made by it for the expenses of the courts since the first passage of the Edmunds bill. It evidently hopes, by not passing any appropriation bills for the support of the courts, to compel them to suspend. This action, or rather non-action, has not been a marked success thus far.

STRONG efforts are making by Washington Democrats to have Gov. STONEMAN, of California, appoint Gen. ROSECRANS to the senatorship made vacant by the death of Mr. MILLER. They urge that he was unjustly dropped by the people of his congressional district in San Francisco, and that to appoint him to the Senate would be a satisfactory vindication.

THE new committee on the Grant monument fund say that there is $115,000 on hand out of the million which was desired for the work. A pretty good monument, which the country need not be ashamed of, could be built with first named sum, if no more can be raised.

FOR the past week very little has been done in the English Parliament—although the times are so critical—in consequence of the absence of Mr. GLADSTONE, who was detained by illness. On the Conservative side Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL also absented himself, so that business has been in a general muddle. As soon as Mr. GLADSTONE returns it is believed that most important matters will at once come to the front. On Saturday the cabinet discussed the Premier's Irish plans, which are soon to be laid before the public. It is said that he intends to have a message laid before the House of Commons from the Queen, urging it to strengthen the Empire by a large measure of concession. This might seem rather absurd when it is remembered that in the Queen's last message she advised repression and a Crimes Act for the same purpose. Mr. GLADSTONE will, doubtless, know how to get around this apparent contradiction, as well as to compel the Conservatives to consent to Home Rule in order to have the land lords taken care of.

THE trade stagnation in Great Britain seems to be growing worse every day. The situation is one of extreme gravity. The cotton trade throughout the great mill county of Lancashire is dead and the iron trade is declining. If some measure looking to relief is not soon taken, the Irish question will fade into insignificance beside the outcry from the great mass of idle and suffering working people.

A CABLEGRAM announces that the committee of inquiry on the depression of trade in England has determined to look into the question of bimetallism, because of the intimate relations of the currency to the distressed state of trade.

ANARCHISM is rampant in France, and in Lyons recently showed itself in posters placed over the city invoking the people to rise up and pillage and massacre the wealthier classes. One of the most dangerous leaders has been arrested.

MRS. DELIA PARNELL, the mother of the great Irish agitator, is dying in poverty at the home of a friend in New York city.

IT is said that never before has the English Parliament been so made up of working members. The new ones give the most unremitting attention to the business, being there at all hours and ready for work. They vote according to their convictions with refreshing independence, and they compel ministers to be consistent. Old time customs have no binding force upon these new men, who are in absolute earnest about what is the matter in hand.

THE people on the Arran Isles, off the coast of Galway, Ireland, are reduced to such a condition of poverty as to have nothing left but sea moss and grass to eat. They are without fire, and often without clothing or shelter. If relief is not sent upon an extended scale, scores of people will die of starvation. An appeal has been made for a portion of the fund raised in this country for the impoverished fishermen of Achill and Boffin islands. The existence of such depths of wretchedness seems impossible in a civilized world.

TURKEY and England are at a dead lock over the reorganization of the Egyptian army, the proposals of Turkey having been first rejected by England, and then the counter proposals of England having been rejected by Turkey. England has possession of Egypt, however, and Turkey is in no condition to enforce her views, either through diplomacy or by force of arms. So far as she is concerned, England will do as she pleases, and there seems to be no present disposition on the part of the powers to interfere with her purposes.

RIOTS have occurred in Andorra—a semi-independent state on the south side of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France—in consequence of a feud between the Bishop of Urgel and the French provost, each of whom receive a tribute from the Andorrans. The French government has sent a member of the Chamber of Deputies to ascertain the cause of the trouble.

A BILL is before the Storthing of Norway to grant a married woman independent control of her own property, which has hitherto been entirely at the disposal of her husband.

A NEW YORK *Herald* correspondent has been investigating matters at Panama relative to the canal. He finds 35,000 graves in one cemetery there as the result of the work of the past year. The unavoidable conclusion is reached, on reading his letter, that the big ditch scheme is doomed to be a failure. Nature presents too many obstacles to it.

THE examination in Canada of the proofs that REIL was insane, bids fair to show that while he was a man of unsound mind he was yet, according to the English law, amenable for his actions. The probable issue of any furthe upon the subject will be justification of the governmen the eyes of the French Canadi race antipathies have had ti what soften down.

THE JOINT INTERESTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There are in this country various trades unions and associations, the Knights of Labor, and other organizations of workingmen, all endeavoring to benefit and advance the interests of the large class of citizens from whom they draw their membership. They devote themselves, of course, to the workingmen exclusively, and are doing excellent work in righting wrongs that have grown up, prejudicial to their constituents. It has been a favorite idea of the leaders of these organizations—and a good one, by the way—to have the state legislatures, and Congress, adopt such measures as will lead to an investigation of the mooted questions growing out of the relations of employer and employed, to the end that the latter shall be benefited. Several states, in response to this demand, have established labor bureaus, which have purview of these matters, and their workings haye demonstrated their utility Congress has also moved in the matter, and created a national bureau of Labor Statistics, with Hon. CARROLL D. WRIGHT at its head—an eminently fit appointment.

It seems to us, however, that these bureaus, while excellent in their way, do not cover all the ground that the situation requires. The bounds of their respective fields are too narrow. They might be enlarged in each state, and brought into harmony with a national head—not the present bureau, above referred to, but a national department, covering a vastly wider field.

Labor and capital are copartners. They are co-operators in production, and neither is of value in active productive industries without the other. Capital (whether furnished by a capitalist, or made up of the small savings of a number of workingmen themselves) must first furnish shops and mills and factories to work in; it must furnish the machinery needed, the engine to drive it, the fuel to supply steam—it must furnish the tools needed to work with; it must furnish raw material, whether it be cotton, or wool, or iron or other metal, lumber, or any one of the thousands of these materials, to work upon; and it must furnish the wages of labor, often for months, until the manufactured goods have gotten distributed in all channels for reaching the consumer, and the returns begin to come in. When capital has furnished all these, then labor comes in and the work of production begins. This is the process that is going on, all over the land, every day in the year.

When capital—and by capital in its general sense we mean not only money but the directing intelligence of those who control it, whether they are its actual possessors, or are managing it for stockholders or for a co-operative society of workingmen who furnish it—when capital makes a mistake, through inadequate information, and directs labor in the production of articles of which there are too many producers, the enterprise in which they are jointly interested does not pay, or may be an utter failure. A line of goods may be produced which some other manufacturers, with better facilities, can produce more cheaply; there may be many reasons why the industry is not profitable, through poor judgment or inadequate knowledge of the field in which it is proposed to compete for the consumer's patronage.

To make this matter more clear, we quote from a statement made before the Congressional committee on the depression of labor and business, by a prominent business man:

> The cause of depression in labor and business, said he, is, "that we have made too much of certain things and not enough of other things." In order to show that his answer was correct, he selected 37 articles of the largest production in the United States, and in giving the result of his investigations, said: "In a country like this, with varied and vast resources, if labor be properly distributed, there never should be a case in which there would not be work for everybody able and willing to work."
>
> In explanation of this assertion, he said that "the percentage of mal-distribution of labor, or those who have been thrown out of employment from a change of circumstances, is much smaller than one would judge by taking a broadcast look over the field, and by hearing complaints of those out of employment, and by those inadequately paid." The number of those out of employment in Massachusetts, says the same witness, "is about 28,000, or 2 per cent. of her population." In the Western states, where there is less manufacturing, and where agriculture is the main dependence of the people, the number, or percentage of those out of employment, is less. Taking the country as a whole, this investigator finds that the number unemployed is about 800,000. He does not mean, he says, "that these persons are absolutely in want, but thrown out of temporary employment, or out of profitable employment. Investigation shows, however, and statistics prove, that there are too many people engaged in certain productions, and not enough in others."

That is, production is unequally distributed, and labor suffers because of the lack of knowledge of all the factors governing the situation by capital. This feeling came out strongly in the discussions in the recent session of the National board of Trade at Washington, in December, and the following resolution was passed as embodying the sense of that body:

> *Resolved*, That the fullest intelligence is requisite to the preservation of a proper equilibrium between the great industries of the country, and that a department of commerce and manufactures should be established by government to gather the necessary information.

Congress alone can give this aid. To do it, it will require the establishment of a new governmental department, which shall not only include labor, but commerce, manufactures, and all industrial pursuits into which labor and capital enter. A department of Industry is what is needed.

To illustrate its proposed workings, take as an example the weather bureau which collects its data from all parts of the United States, and the results are telegraphed throughout the country and bulletined in every postoffice, informing us what kind of weather may be expected during the next 24 or 48 hours. This idea was sharply criticized, and even ridiculed, at the time it was proposed; to-day no one will deny its practicability or question its value. Why, then, may not the people in like manner be informed, though a department of industries collecting its information from all the great centers of trade, of the actual state of business in every branch as nearly as possible, whether there is an over-production of this or that line of goods or agricultural products, or an unsupplied demand for others.

This information would stop capital from embarking in business where there is over-production, and would likewise lead labor into other and more productive Such a department would also advise the public whether there many men in the workshops nough engaged in agricultural this information would benefit labor, by directing both it and capital into the least crowded channels, and warning both from overcrowded fields, goes without saying. Capital and labor are inseparable. The one cannot be profitably employed without the other. A national department of Industry, having the joint interests of both under its charge, would be a grand step in advance, and one that should be promptly taken.

MR. EDMUNDS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS's speech in the Senate on the refusal of the President, through his cabinet officers, to send papers relating to changes in Federal offices to the Senate, is a most masterly exposition of the subject; a clear, convincing vindication of the correctness of the Senate's right to the papers, and an unanswerable exposition of the error of Mr. CLEVELAND's refusal.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the DUSKIN case the text for his remarks. The facts are: DUSKIN was the (Republican) United States district attorney for the southern district of Alabama. He was suspended and J. D. BENNETT appointed. The Senate, by resolution, sent a request to Attorney General GARLAND for all papers on file in his department in relation to the management and conduct of the district attorney's office. GARLAND refused, on CLEVELAND's authority that it was "not considered that the public interests will be promoted by compliance with said resolution."

Mr. EDMUNDS clearly shows that all papers on the files in the various departments are public, not private; his array of precedents shows that papers on every subject connected with the public business have been, at one time or another, sent to the Senate or House on demand; that CLEVELAND's position that in effect he is to be the judge as to whether papers called for are necessary or relevant to the matter before the Senate is untenable, the Senate being clearly the judge of that question; and that the extraordinary proposition is advanced by the President, that the Senate, being called on to exercise its constitutional duty to judge of the official conduct of an officer (referring to DUSKIN, the suspended district attorney), and the President having also been called on to to pass on the same question within his own jurisdiction, the Senate can not have the papers, because they will disclose the grounds on which the President removed him and appointed another man!

Reduced to first principles, Mr. CLEVELAND's arrogant and tyrannical position is that the people shall know nothing about the workings of the governmental departments—shall not be allowed to judge of the conduct of their paid servants, of whom he is the chief. That his conduct is contrary to precedent, even Democratic precedent, is shown by Mr. EDMUNDS in his citation of a letter from ALLEN G. THURMAN, chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, dated April 7, 1879, to the Attorney General of the United States, requesting the transmission of "any papers or information" in his possession "touching the question of the *propriety of the removal*" of the chief justice of the territorial supreme court of Utah, "and the appointment" of his successor. This demand was complied with. It is a case exactly in point, covers all the ground now in controversy, and is a complete answer in itself to the arrogant pretensions of the executive.

Mr. CLEVELAND's position is untenable, and he must either abandon it or pose as an usurper of the Senate's constitutional prerogative. He was lifted into the Presidency by a fortuitous combination of accidents, and like most men unused to power he is intoxicated by his elevation. He has no conception of the responsibilities of his position, is ignorant of its duties, and apparently considers himself as an autocrat before whom the people should bow in submission. Mr. CLEVELAND is likely to know a great deal more than he apparently does now before the next Presidential election rolls around.

OUR NEW NAVY.

The bill for the new cruisers, reported from the Naval committee of the House of Representatives, is practically a resume of the plans for the rehabilitation of the American navy, prepared by previous Republican administrations and urged upon Congress, but which always have failed because a Democratic House would not appropriate the money therefor to be expended by a Republican secretary of the Navy. The bill authorizes the construction of two sea-going, double-bottomed, armored vessels, of about 6,000 tons displacement, designed for speed of at least 16 knots an hour, costing not more than $2,500,000 each. Toward the construction of said vessels $1,250,000 is appropriated. Three protected double-bottomed cruisers, to cost each not more than $1,500,000. Toward the construction of said cruisers the sum of $1,100,000 is appropriated. Four fourth-class torpedo boats, costing in the aggregate not more than $400,000, which amount is appropriated. One torpedo cruiser, to cost no more that $300,000, which is appropriated. The bill requires that the vessels shall be built of steel of domestic manufacture, having a strength of not less than 60,000 pound per square inch, and an elongation in eight inches of not less than 26 per cent. The President is authorized to direct the completion of the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite and Terror at a total cost not to exceed $3,600,000, to be distributed as the secretary of the Navy shall deem necessary, and for this purpose $2,000,000 is appropriated. The secretary of the Navy is directed to cause at least one or more of the new vessels provided for to be constructed, and one or more of the monitors to be completed in the navy yards of the United States. The engines, boilers and machinery of the new vessels are to be of domestic manufacture, except that the secretary may purchase abroad such material as it is impossible to obtain in the United States.

THE Chicago *Journal* evidently things that the printing office is the college of humorists. It says:

> Nearly all the successful funny men in literature are graduates from the printing-office. "Mrs. Partington" (B. P. Shillaber) was once a printer; so was Mortimer H. Thompson ("Doesticks"); so was Charles F. Browne ("Artemus Ward"); so was "Mark Twain"; ditto "Nasby"; ditto "M. Quad," and others. With all their hard work and tribulations, the press gang are a funny lot of fellows.

BOOKS.

Since making reduction in prices of "Andersonville" and "Nasby in Exile," our sales of these books have been enormous. Our bound stock will soon be exhausted, and very likely we shall soon withdraw the advertisement until the coming fall. Every reader of the **BLADE should order one each of these books, as they are a marvel of cheapness.**

MR. POWDERLY'S VIEWS.

General Master Workman T. V. POWDERLY, the head of the organization of Knights of Labor, in his recent utterances on the aims and purposes of the order, talks wisely and well. He deprecates strikes, and says that the general executive board does not deem it wise to inaugurate them unless it can be shown that an extreme necessity exists for them. His ideas are so excellent that we quote a paragraph on the above point:

> If many of the men who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save their time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers and submit their claims, firmly made and properly presented, to arbitration, I am free to say that I am sure that nine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be as satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme and generally doubtful expedient. Indeed, in the nine cases there would be no necessity for a strike.

The recent action of the Knights of Labor in Decatur, Ill., in declaring for a new political party, to be called the United Labor Party of America, having called public attention to the possibility of the entire order falling in line with this movement, Mr. POWDERLY denies that any such action will be taken. He declares that the organization, as a whole, will not engage in political movements; that he and his companions are not politicians, and that when they find a man in the organization whose object is political and personal, he was turned out. His words on this point were:

> We have had no part in politics. We do not propose to have any part in politics. It is bread and butter, the right of the employed, the material and concrete things of everday life that constitute the elements which do now and will always hold us to together, and those are stronger than partisan political ties. That is why I do not fear the intrusion of politics.

There is sound sense in these expressions. A new party—whether it be a labor party, a greenback party, or a party advocating any other idea—can not come into power until it can cast a vote large enough to elect its ticket by a plurality.

To organize a separate party upon one idea, is to postpone, for years—perhaps forever—the accomplishment of the purpose for which it was organized, If that purpose is to be put into execution through political machinery it can be done in a much shorter time through one of the great existing parties.

That a labor party could win but very little in the political field is a self-evident proposition. The population of the United States may be divided roughly into three classes: the agricultural portion, which embraces about one-half the total population; the laboring element—composed of wage-earners in manufacturing, mining, and in the various mechanical handicrafts—which does not foot up over one-fourth of the grand total; and all the other classes of the population comprise the remaining fourth. It is plain to be seen that there would be no sympathy with the special ideas of a distinctively labor party among the members of the other two classes, and this is especially true of the agricultural class. The fight for Prohibition as a third party movement has demonstrated that. There is a very large Prohibition sentiment among the rural sections of Ohio, for instance. If these men could be allowed to vote on the question of Prohibition, saide from party politics, they would cast their votes in its favor; but the experience of years has demonstrated that they will not sever their party affiliations to work with a third party of which this is the distinctive tenet.

It is clear that the reform for which the Knights of Labor are working would be hindered of accomplishment, rather than promoted, by a separate organization. The party would never be more than a minority one, with both the others battling against it. It is far better to make an appeal to the sentiments of right and justice in the people's hearts, and work through existing party organizations. In this way there is a much better chance of the accomplishment of the purposes of the order than in any other course.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

As announced in the Publisher's Department we are now shipping our Blade Sewing Machine and in a few weeks will be caught up with the orders that have poured in upon us since December.

The machine is the best one on the market, and as we sell it at less than half the price of the monopoly machines, no one takes a risk in ordering.

The price of the Blade Sewing Machine, with the WEEKLY BLADE one year, is $18.

Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received. The sooner you order the sooner you will receive your machine. Our factory is now complete and working in perfect order in all its departments.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* thus discusses the present labor troubles from the standpoint of the business world, in its review of the trade condition of the country:

> Labor disturbances have become much more extensive and troublesome; and, indeed, there has been nothing to compare with the present labor situation since the summer of 1877. In the present status there has been so far comparative absence of the element of violence, which forms an important difference from the experiences of 1877. The initiative in all the disputes between labor and capital is naturally taken by the former, as the objective point is in all cases the same, a rise in wages. The trouble is to be credited in a very large degree to the exaggerated and misleading representations of the improvement in business which many merchants and manufacturers and some other classes have been so industriously circulating. Business, with its requirements and resources, has been represented far more favorably than the actual conditions warranted, and in many cases business, as it is, can hardly afford to pay the wages demanded on the conditions of business as it is made to appear. There can be, of course, no sort of question that when trade revival justifies the payment of higher wages, it is both politic and just to do so, even as a matter of policy, as the resources of common consumption are thereby enlarged. The economic progression is increased demand, because of relatively exhausted stocks, rather than actual exhaustion in outlets, increased demand for labor to meet it, and higher wages and increased consumption as a necessary result.

The warranted Waterbury Watch and the BLADE one year for $3.50, the price of the watch alone. We warrant every one we send out. We have mailed over 20,000 this year and have only had 200 returned to us, all of which were replaced as soon as the mails could bring them to us. The watch is a reliable and accurate time-piece.

FREE TRADE does not help the decline of English industries. A most significant fact was the discharge a few days ago of 1,000 employes by the great London and Northwestern Railway, for lack of work, owing to the decrease in freight traffic. **It is intimated by cable that other companies will soon reduce their forces for the same reason.**

WHAT THE MORRISON BILL REALLY IS.

The Morrison tariff bill has a falsehood in its very title, which reads, "A bill t reduce tariff taxes." It is not to reduce "taxes," but to reduce duties which act as barriers to defend American industries, and especially American workingmen, against unfair competition. It is especially important that the attention of the laboring classes of this country should be directed to the real purpose of MORRISON and his fellow free traders at this jucture. At the present time strikes are in progress all over the land, involving tens of thousands of workmen, and four or five times that number, if we include the families of, and persons dependent upon, the strikers. The reason of these strikes is largely a desire for higher wages. Yet with more open discontent in the field of labor than has been shown for years, a coterie of theorists aim a deadly blow at the present rates of compensation, and urge a measure that will, if enacted, either throw large numbers of men out of work or compel them to accept lower wages.

To illustrate the matter, let us take the reply of the American Iron and Steel association to the circular letter of Sec. MANNING asking for information and suggestions as to tariff revision. This reply shows that, of the total cost of a ton of pig iron, 73 or 74 per cent. is paid in the wages of labor. Now, pig iron can be and is made in foreign countries, and sold at a figure *less* than the absolute cost of the labor in the United States. For instance, the highest price quoted for English and Scotch pig iron is $11.80 per ton, while the lowest average labor cost of the same thing in the United States for the last three years has been $13.95. Hence it is clear that under absolute free trade pig iron could not be produced in this country at a price that would pay for the necessary work at the present rate of wages, leaving entirely out of question all other expenses, the interest on the necessary capital involved, and the question of profit to the manufacturer.

But the reply is made that the Morrison bill does not remove the duty entirely from iron, but merely reduces it, say about 20 per cent. Very well. What must necessarily happen if the bill passes? It is a fact that the profits of our iron makers since 1882 have been very small. The metal has been produced on a very narrow margin; in some instances furnaces could not be run at any profit at all, or only at a loss, and the result is seen in the great proportion of these establishments which have been out of blast for months and years. This 20 per cent. must come off of some factor in the cost; and it takes no prophet to see that it would fall upon the cost of labor. Furnace men will not run long at a loss, or at an extremely narrow margin of profit—less than the capital could be made to produce in other ways. The 20 per cent. would have to be deducted from the workingmen's wages, with the alternative of accepting it or being thrown out of work altogether by the closing of the works.

This is but a single illustration. The same principle runs through all American industries, because our American workingmen receive higher wages than their European conferes, and live in a far better scale. In all our manufacturing operations, labor is the principal element of the cost of products. And while wages are very much higher here than they are in competing European countries, they are not higher than is necessary to the reasonable comfort and happiness of the laborers, and surely no party can afford to advocate their reduction to foreign standards. It is to prevent such a misfortune that protection is applied, enabling the manufacturers to pay these higher wages. The labor system of Europe is entirely different from ours, and every intelligent citizen knows wherein the difference brings superior and multiplied benefits to the American laborer. And yet without protection at the present rate it would be impossible to maintain our manufactures except by adopting the European system of labor, and forfeiting the blessings which now make life so well worth living to our working population. The Morrison bill is a blow at protection, and hence a blow at the best interests of every American workingman.

A BILL has been reported to the United States Senate to prevent the obstruction of navigable waters and to protect public works against trespass or injury. It makes it unlawful to build any structure that shall obstruct or impair navigation; to build any bridge over any waters for the improvement of which appropriations have been made by Congress, under any act of the legislative assembly of any state, until the location and plan thereof have been submitted to and approved by the secretary of War, or to excavate or fill or alter the channel of any such water without the approval of the War department. It provides that wrecks and other obstructions to navigation which may have been permitted by the owners thereof, or the parties by whom they were caused, to remain, to the injury or commerce and navigation, for a longer period than two months, shall be subject to be broken up and removed by the secretary of War, without liabilities for any damage to the owners. It fixes a penalty for violation of its provisions of $250 for each offence.

NOTICE the announcement regarding our Sewing Machine under the head of "Publisher's Department," Fifth page. The machine is giving more than satisfaction. It is the best machine on the market and we are selling it at half the price of the monopoly machines. The BLADE Sewing Machine and the WEEKLY BLADE one year $18. First come first served. Order immediately.

Harper's Weekly is honest enough to admit that Mr. CLEVELAND has made at least three great mistakes during his first year of power. It enumerates them as follows: The changes in the civil service without legitimate cause, although the number is much smaller than under any other administration; the continuance of the Attorney General in the Cabinet, and the refusal to make public the reasons for removal. It admits sorrowfully that "the President cannot 'educate' his party to be a reform party."

CLUB AGENTS.

It is now the season of the year to raise clubs for the BLADE, and we want an agent at every postoffice in the United States. *We pay this year the largest cash commission to club agents of any paper in the United States.* Write for our terms to agents. There is no paper published that so many people want and none for which **it is so easy to raise clubs. Send for our terms to agents and make a dollar or two in an hour.**

CURRENT EVENTS.

Prof. Porter, of Yale College, with a corps of assistants, is engaged in the revision of Webster's Dictionary. There will be important changes in spelling, and a large number of newly-coined words will be added.——Rev. Dr. James Ellis, distinguished Presbyterian divine and pulpit orator, and for a number of years professor in Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, died suddenly of heart disease at his home, Tuesday afternoon.——It is believed that the bill to provide a home for indigent soldiers of the late war, who are inmates of infirmaries, and cannot be admitted to the National Military Home, will be passed by the Ohio legislature.——The fund for the benefit of Mrs. Gen. Hancock now amounts to $37,091, and will doubtless reach $50,000.——The Ministers' association of Minneapolis, Minn., has resolved to boycott the Sunday papers, and it is expected that the papers will retaliate by boycotting the ministers' Sunday work.——The Ohio House voted down the woman suffrage bill by a vote of 52 to 33.——The striking boot and shoemakers of Milwaukee have gained their point, and will go to work.——By his will, which was admitted to probate at Worcester, Mass., John B. Gough left to the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions; American Home Missionary Society, of New York; Children's Friends' Society, of Worcester; National Temperance Publication Society, of New York, $1,000 each.——Will Carleton, the poet, lectured recently in an Iowa town, the bill-boards of which bore the legend: "Will Carleton, October 25." Later, Will Cumback, a well-known Indianian, was to lecture; but as the billposter never had heard of Mr. Cumback, he took it for granted, when he was given the announcement, "Will Cumback, Dec. 11," that Mr. Carleton was coming back; so he fixed the old bill after the new one thus: "Will Carleton Will Cumback Dec. 11."——The territory of Utah owes the general government nearly $300,000, and Controller Durham has advised the secretary of the treasury to withhold all payments to the legislature of that territory until a settlement is made.——The war department has transmitted to the House the engineering bureau's reports regarding the Hennepin canal. It seems from these that the cost of the enterprise would vary, according to the route selected, from $8,111,000 to $9,507,000.——The liquor sellers of Findlay, O., have been fined about one-fourth the day's profits for selling liquor on Sunday. At Washington C. H. nine saloonkeepers were sent to jail for one hour for keeping their places open contrary to order on the day after the hurricane's visit.——The new Capitol at Albany, N. Y., has already cost the state $17,500,000, and the legislature is asked to appropriate $1,500,000 to complete the building.——A chamois belt, cut from the body of Preller, supposed to have been murdered by Brooks at St. Louis, and a strong link in the chain of evidence against the latter, has been stolen. The police officials do not even know the date of its disappearance.——The first newspaper issued for Sunday sale and circulated in the United States, was started in 1825 in New York, and called the *Sunday Courier*.——It now appears that Pres. Cleveland stole the phrase "innocuous desuetude" from a college essay written by Sen. Evarts in 1836.——Gen. Rosecrans is said to be dissatisfied with his place as register of the treasury, and wants to be superintendent of the coast survey.——Gen. Pope will make Cincinnati his future home.——James Russell Lowell is expected to reach London March 27.——Roscoe Conkling is one of the best amateur boxers in New York.——Sen. Conger reported favorably from the Senate committee on Commerce a bill authorizing the Central Missouri railway company to construct a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Alton, Ill. The bill was read a third time and passed.——The President has vetoed the bill to quiet the titles of settlers on lands along the Des Moines river, much to the disgust of the Iowa members of Congress. The number of acres involved is about 225,000, and between 800 and 1,000 owners were directly interested in the measure. Sen. Plumb thinks the bill can secure the necessary two-thirds vote to override the veto.——The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Dement to be surveyor general of Utah. The vote stood 25 to 22, Gen. Logan and five other Republicans voting with the Democrats.——The Northern Pacific has reduced its rates so that freight can now be shipped from Chicago to Portland, Ore., for 65 cents per 100 pounds regardless of classification.——Mrs. Nancy Miller, of Cumberland, Md., will be 106 years old in June. She remembers seeing Washington when he visited that place in October, 1794.——Ohio will probably expend $35,000 in erecting memorial tablets on the battlefield of Gettysburg to mark the places where fourteen Buckeye regiments and five artillery batteries fought.——Frank Murgatroyd, of Philadelphia, sneezed so long and hard that he died, from the rupture of a blood vessel it is supposed.——The "Peach Blow" vase, which was sold at the Morgan art sale, New York, for $18,000, is for Mr. W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, a collector of curious.——The appropriation for the last session of the Democratic legislature of Ohio amounted to over $600,000 more than the appropriations for any preceding year since 1874.——Mr. Arnett's bill, in the Ohio House, wiping out all laws discriminating between whites and blacks, with respect to schools, marriage, etc., which passed by a vote of 60 to 25, was supported by five Democrats, one Republican voting against it.——Mrs. Elizabeth E. G. Emerson, of Rochester, N. Y., lived in most squalid surroundings and died last week, when it was discovered that she left property worth $150,000, and bequeathed $60,000 to the Presbyterian benevolent societies of the place.——Saturday the House of Refuge, at Toledo, O., was entirely destroyed by fire. There were 187 boys at the Refuge at the time, but all escaped without injury. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. Charges of cruelty had been made against the management, and a legislative investigation was in progress at Cleveland at the time. The charges were preferred by discharged employes, and the opinion prevails that friends of these parties among the boys started the fire. A majority of the boys at the Refuge were under contract from the state, and they have been sent to Lancaster.——Masked robbers on a Rock Island & Pacific west bound express, while the train was between Joliet and Morris, Ill., secured admission to the express car, where, after a frightful struggle with the messenger, the latter was overpowered and murdered, and the car robbed of about $25,000. The work is supposed to have been done by some convicts lately released from the Joliet penitentiary, who boarded the train at that point.——The Toledo, O., linseed oil works, one of the largest of the kind in the United States, burned to the ground Sunday night. The fire communicated to a building containing a large quantity of naptha, which caused a terrific explosion. Several men were injured, but no one killed. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $82,100.——All Chinese going over the Grand Trunk road will hereafter be passed through in bond, and conductors will be held responsible if any of them escape.——The flour output at Minneapolis last week was 76,080 barrels against 76,020 barrels the previous week. The low stage of the water retards operations. Flour is quoted as fairly steady.——The street car strike in Cincinnati began and ended between two suns, the men and their employers coming to an agreement and reducing the hours to twelve, and the pay to be $2 for conductors and $1.85 for drivers.——The exports of gold and silver from the country for the week ended March 13, aggregate $1,431,353; the imports, $207,793.——A miscreant put four pounds of paris green in a pot holding a barrel of coffee, at the Lebanon (Pa.) alms-house. Eighty inmates were prostrated, and were only saved from death by the dose being too strong.

TALMAGE'S TENTH SERMON.

The Influence Which a Sister Can Exert Upon a Brother, and How to Use It.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 14.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., preached to-day in the Brooklyn Tabernacle the tenth of his series of sermons on "The Marriage Ring," the subject being, "The Sister's Influence Upon Her Brothers." The text was Exodus ii, 4: "And his sister stood afar off to wit what would be done to him." Dr. Talmage said:—

Princess Thermutis, daughter of Pharaoh, looking out through the lattice of her bathing house, on the banks of the Nile, saw a curious boat on the river. It had neither oar nor helm, and they would have been useless anyhow. There was only one passenger and that a baby boy. But the Mayflower that brought the Pilgrim Fathers to America carried not so precious a load. The boat was made of the broad leaves of papyrus, tightened together by bitumen. Boats were sometimes made of that material, as we learn from Pliny and Herodotus, and Theophrastus. "Kill all the Hebrew children born," had been Pharaoh's order. To save her boy, Jochebed, the mother of little Moses, had put him in that queer boat and launched him.

His sister Miriam stood on the bank watching that precious craft. She was far enough off not to draw attention to the boat, but near enough to offer protection. There she stands on the bank. Miriam, the poetess, Miriam, the quick-witted, Miriam, the faithful, though very human, for in after time she became so mad with that very brother for marrying a woman she did not like, that she made a great family row and was struck with leprosy.

Miriam was a splendid sister, but had her feelings like all the rest of us. How carefully she watched the boat containing her brother. A strong wind might upset it. The buffaloes often found there might, in a sudden plunge of thirst, sink it. Some ravenous water fowl might swoop and pick his eyes out with iron beak. Some crocodile or hippopotamus crawling through the rushes might crunch the babe. Miriam watched and watched until Princess Thurmutis, a maiden on each side of her, holding palm leaves over her head to shelter her from the sun, came down and entered her bathing house.

When from the lattice she saw that boat she ordered it brought, and when the leaves were pulled back from the face of the child and the boy looked up he cried aloud, for he was hungry and frightened and would not even let the Princess take him. The infant would rather stay hungry than acknowledge any one of the court as mother. Now Miriam, the sister, incognito, no one suspecting her relation to the child, leaps from the bank and rushes down and offers to get a nurse to pacify the child. Consent is given, she brings Jochebed, the baby's mother, incognito, not sure of the court knowing that she was the mother, and when Jochebed arrived the child stopped crying, for it fright was calmed and its hunger appeased.

You may admire Jochebed, the mother, and all the ages may admire Moses, but I clap my hands in applause at the behavior of Miriam, the faithful, brilliant and strategic sister. "Go home," some one might have said to Miriam. "Why risk yourself out there alone on the banks of the Nile, breathing the miasma, and in danger of being attacked of wild beast or ruffian? Go home!" No; Miriam, the sister, most lovingly watched and bravely defended Moses, the brother. Is he worthy her care and courage? Oh, yes; the sixty centuries of the world's history have never had so much involved in the arrival of any ship at any port as in the landing of that papyrus boat calked with bitumen.

Its one passenger was to be a nonesuch in history. Lawyer, statesman, politician, legislator, organizer, conqueror, deliverer. He had such remarkable beauty in childhood that Josephus says, when he was carried along the road people stopped to gaze at him, and workmen would leave their work to admire him. When the king playfully put his crown upon this boy he threw it off indignantly and put his foot on it. The king, fearing that this might be a sign that the child might yet take down his crown, applied another test. According to the Jewish legend the king order two bowls to be put before the child, one containing rubies and the other burning coals.

If he took the coals he was to live, and if he took the rubies he was to die. For some reason the child took one of the coals and put it in his mouth, so that his life was spared, although it burned the tongue till he was indistinct of utterance ever after. Having come to manhood, he spread open the palms of his hands in prayer, and the Red Sea parted to let two million five hundred thousand people escape. And he put the palms of his hands together in prayer, and the Red Sea closed on a strangled host.

His life was unutterably grand, his burial must be on the same scale. God would let neither man, nor saint, nor archangel have anything to do with weaving for him a shroud or digging for him a grave. The omnipotent God left his throne in heaven one day, and if the question was asked, "Whither is the king of the universe going?" the answer was, "I am going down to bury Moses." And the Lord took this mightiest of men to the top of the hill, and the day was clear, and Moses ran his eye over the magnificent range of country.

Here the valley of Esdraelon, where the final battle of the nations is to be fought, and yonder the mountains Hermon and Lebanon, and Gerizim, and hills of Judea; and the village of Bethlehem there, and the city of Jericho yonder, and the vast stretch of landscape that almost took the old lawgiver's breath away as he looked as it. And then, without a pang, as I learn from the statement that the eye of Moses was undimmed and his natural force unabated. God touched the great lawgiver's eyes and they closed, and his lungs and they closed, and his heart and it stopped, and commanded, saying: "To the skies, thou immortal spirit!"

And then one divine hand was put against the back of Moses and the other hand against the pulseless breast, and God laid him softly down on Mount Nebo, and then the lawgiver, lifted in the Almighty's arms, was carried in the opening of a cave and placed in a crypt, and one stroke of the divine hand smoothed the features into an everlasting calm, and a rock was rolled to the door, and the only obsequies at which God did all the offices of priest and undertaker and grave-digger and mourner were ended.

Oh, was not Miriam, the sister of Moses, doing a good thing, an important thing, a glorious thing when she watched the boat woven of river plant, and made water tight with asphaltum, carrying its one passenger? Did she not put all the ages of time and of coming eternity under obligation when she defended her helpless brother from the perils aquatic, reptilian and ravenous? She it was that brought that wonderful babe and his mother together, so that he was reared to be the deliverer of his nation when otherwise, if saved at all from the rushes of the Nile, he would only have been one more of the God-defying Pharaohs for Princess Thermutis, of the bathing house, would have inherited the crown of Egypt, and as she had no child of her own, this adopted child would have come to coronation.

Had there been no Miriam there would have been no Moses. What a garland for faithful sisterhood. For how many a lawgiver and how many a hero and how many a deliverer and how many a saint are the church indebted to a watchful, loving, faithful, godly sister! Come up out of the farmhouses, come up out of the inconspicuous homes! Come up from the banks of the Hudson and the Penobscot and the Savannah and the Mobile and the Mississippi and all the other Niles of America, and let us see you, the Miriams who watched and protected the leaders in law and medicine and merchandise and art and agriculture and mechanics and religion!

If I should ask all these physicians and attorneys and merchants and ministers of religion and successful men of all professions and trades who are indebted to an elder sister for good influence, and perhaps for an education or a prosperous start, to rise, they would rise by the hundreds. God knows how many of our Greek lexicons and how much of our schooling was paid for by money that would otherwise have gone for the replenishing of a sister's wardrobe. While the brother sailed off for a resounding sphere the sister watched him from the banks of self-denial.

Miriam was the oldest of the family, Moses and Aaron, her brothers, and younger. Oh, the power of the elder sister to help decide the brother's character for usefulness and for Heaven! She can keep off from her brother more evils than Miriam could have driven back waterfowl or crocodile from the ark of bullrushes. The older sister decides the direction in which the cradle boat shall sail. By gentleness, by good sense, by Christian principle she can turn it toward the palace, not of a wicked Pharoah, but of a holy God; and a brighter princess than Thurmutis shall lift him out of peril, even religion, whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.

The older sister, how much the world owes her! Born while yet the family were in limited circumstances, she had to hold and take care of her younger brothers. And if there is anything that excites my sympathy it is a little girl lugging round a great fat child and getting her ears boxed because she cannot keep him quiet. By the time she grows to womanhood she is pale and worn out, and her attractiveness has been sacrificed on the altar of sisterly fidelity, and she is consigned to celibacy, and society calls her an ungallant name, but in Heaven they call her Miriam. In most families the two most undesirable places in the record of births are the first and last. The first because she is worn out with cares of a home and cannot afford to hire help, and last because she is spoiled as a pet.

Among the grandest equipages that sweep through the streets of heaven will be those occupied by sisters who sacrificed themselves for brothers. They will have the finest of the Apocalyptic white horses, and many who on earth looked down upon them will have to turn out to let them pass. Let sisters not begrudge the time and care bestowed on a brother. It is hard to believe that any boy that you know so well as your brother can ever turn out anything very useful. Well, he may not be a Moses. There is only one of that kind needed for 6,000 years.

But I tell you what your brother will be—either a blessing or a curse to society and a candidate for happiness or wretchedness. He will, like Moses, have the choice between rubies and living coals and your influence will have much to do with his decision. He may not, like Moses, be the deliverer of a nation, but he may, after your father and mother are gone, be the deliverer of a household. What thousands of homes to-day are piloted by brothers. There are properties now well invested and yielding income for the support of sisters and younger brothers, because the older brother rose to leadership from the day the father lay down to die.

Whatever you do for your brother will come back to you again. If you set him an ill-natured, censorious, unaccommodating example, it will recoil upon you from his own irritated and despoiled nature. If you, by patience with all his infirmities, and by nobility of character, dwell with him, in the few years of your companionship, you will have your counsels reflected back upon you some day by his splendor of behavior in some crisis where he would have failed but for you.

Don't snub him. Don't depreciate his ability. Don't talk discouragingly about his future. Don't let Miriam get down off the bank of the Nile and wade out and upset the ark of bulrushes. Don't tease him. Brothers and sisters do not consider it any harm to tease. That spirit abroad in the family is one of the meanest and most devilish. There is a teasing that is pleasurable and is only another form of innocent raillery, but that which provokes and irritates and makes the eye flash with anger is to be reproached.

It would be less blameworthy to take a bunch of thorns and draw them across your sister's cheek, or take a knife and draw its sharp edge across your brother's hand till the blood spirts, for that would only damage the body, but teasing is the thorn and knife-scratching and lacerating the disposition and the soul. It is the curse of innumerable households that the brothers tease the sisters and the sisters the brothers. Sometimes it is the color of the hair, or the shape of the features, or an affair of the heart. Sometimes it is by revealing a secret, or by a suggestive look, or a guffaw, or an "Ahem!" Tease! Tease! Tease! For God's sake, quit it. God says: "He that hateth his brother is a murderer." Now, when you, by teasing, make your brother or sister hate, you turn him or her into a murderer or murderess.

Don't let jealousy ever touch a sister's soul, as it so often does, because her brother gets more honor or more means. Even Miriam, the heroine of the text, was struck by that evil passion of jealousy. She had possessed unlimited influence over Moses, and now he marries, and not only so but marries a black woman from Ethiopia, and Miriam is so disgusted and outraged at Moses, first because he married at all, and next, because he had practiced miscegenation, that she is drawn into a frenzy and then begins to turn white, and gets white as a corpse, and then whiter than a corpse. Her complexion is like chalk; the fact is, she has the Egyptian leprosy. And now the brother, whom she had defended on the Nile, comes to her rescue, in a prayer that brings her restoration.

Let there be no room in all your house for jealousy either to sit or stand. It is a leprous abomination. Your brother's success, sisters, is your success. His victories will be your victories. For, while Moses, the brother, led the vocal music after the crossing of the Red Sea, Miriam, the sister, with two glittering sheets of brass, uplifted and glittering in the sun, led the instrumental music, clapping the cymbals till the last frighted neigh of pursuing cavalry horse was smothered in the wave, and the last Egyptian helmet went under.

How strong it makes a family when all the sisters and brothers stand together, and what an awful wreck when they disintegrate qurreling about a father's will and making the surrogate's office horrible with their wrangle. Better when you were little children in the nursery that with your playhouse mallets you had accidentally killed each other fighting across your cradle than that, having come to the age of muturity and having in your veins and arteries the blood of the same father and mother, you fight each other across the parental grave in the cemetery.

If you only knew it, your interests are identical! Of all the families of the earth that ever stood together perhaps the most conspicuous is the family of the Rothschilds. As Mayer Anselm Rothschild was about to die in 1612, he gathered his children about him, Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles, and James, and made them promise that they would always be united on 'change. Obeying that injunction, they have been the mightiest commercial power on earth, and at the raising or lowering of their scepter nations have risen or fallen.

That illustrates how much, on a large scale and for selfish purposes, a united family may achieve. But suppose that instead of a magnitude of dollars as the object it be doing good and making salutary impressions and raising this sunken world, how much more ennobling! Sister, you do your part and brother will do his part. If Miriam will lovingly watch the boat on the Nile, Moses will help her when leprous disasters strike.

When father and mother are gone, and they soon will be if they have not already made exit, the sisterly and fraternal bond will be the only ligament that will hold the family together. How many reasons for your deep and unfaltering affection for each other! Rocked in the same cradle; bent over by the same motherly tenderness; toiled for by the same father's weary arm and aching brow; with common inheritance of all the family secrets; and with names given you by parents who started you with the highest hopes for your happiness and prosperity—I charge you, be loving and kind and forgiving.

If the sister see that the brother never wants a sympathizer, the brother will see that the sister never wants an escort. Oh, if the sisters of a household knew through what through what terrific and damning temptations their brothers go in this city life, they would hardly sleep nights in the anxiety for his salvation! And if you would make a holy conspiracy of kind words and gentle attentions and earnest prayers, that would save his soul from death and hide a multitude of sins. But let the sister dash off in one direction in discipleship of the world, and the brother flee off in another direction in dissipation, and it will not be long before they will meet again at the iron gate of despair, their blistered feet in the hot ashes of a consumed lifetime.

Alas! that brothers and sisters, though living together for years, very often do not know each other, and that they see only the imperfections and none of the virtues. Gen. Bauer, of the Russian cavalry, had in early life wandered off in the army, and the family supposed he was dead. After he gained a fortune he encamped one day at Husam, his native place, and made a banquet, and among the great military men who were to dine he invited a plain miller and his wife who lived near by and who, affrighted, came, fearing some harm would be done them.

The miller and his wife were placed one on each side of the general at the table. The general asked the miller all about his family, and the miller said he had two brothers and a sister. "No other brothers?" "My younger brother went off with the army many years ago, and no doubt was long ago killed." Then the general said: "Soldiers, I am this man's younger brother, whom he thought was dead." And how loud was the cheer and how warm the embrace!

Brother and sister, you need as much of an introduction to each other as they did. You do not know each other. You think your brother is grouty and cross and queer, and he thinks you are selfish and proud and unlovely. Both wrong! That brother will be a prince in some woman's eyes, and that sister a queen in the estimation of some man. That brother is a magnificent fellow, and that sister is a morning in June. Come, let me introduce you: "Moses, this is Miriam." "Miriam, this is Moses."

Add 75 per cent. to your present appreciation of each other, and when you kiss good morning do not stick up your cold cheek, wet from the recent washing, as though you hated to touch each other's lips in affectionate caress. Let it have all the fondness and cordiality of a loving sister's kiss. Make yourself as agreeable and helpful to each other as possible, remembering that soon you part.

The few years of boyhood and girlhood will soon slip by, and you will go out to homes of your own, and into the battle with the world, and amid ever-changing vicissitudes, and on paths crossed with graves, and up steps hard to climb, and through shadowy ravines. But, oh, my God and Savior! may the terminus of the journey be the same as the start, namely, at father's and mother's knee, if they have inherited the kingdom.

Then, as in boyhood and girlhood days, we rushed in after the day's absence with much to tell of exciting adventure, and father and mother enjoyed the recital as much as we who made it, so we shall on the hillside of heaven rehearse to them all the scenes of our earthly expedition, and they shall welcome us home, as we say, "Father and mother, we have come and brought our children with us." The old revival hymn described it with glorious repetition:—

Brothers and sisters there will meet,
Brothers and sisters there will meet,
Brothers and sisters there will meet,
Will meet to part no more.

I read of a child in the country who was detained at a neighbor's house on a stormy night by some fascinating stories that were being told him, and then looked out and saw it was so dark he did not dare go home. The incident impressed me the more because in my childhood I had much the same experience. The boy asked his comrades to go with him, but they dared not. It got later and later—7 o'clock, 8 o'clock, 9 o'clock. "Oh," he said, "I wish I were home." As he opened the door the last time a blinding flash of the storm and a deafening roar overcame him.

But after a while he saw in the distance a lantern, and lo! his brother was coming to fetch him home, and the lad stepped out and with swift feet hastened on to his brother, who took him home, where they were so glad to greet him, and for a long time supper had been waiting. So may it be when the night of death comes and our earthly friends cannot go with us and we dare not go alone; may our brother, our elder Brother, our Friend, closer than a brother, come out to meet us, with the light of the promises, which shall be a lantern to our feet, and then we will go in to join our loved ones waiting for us, supper all ready, the marriage supper of the Lamb.

A Local Optionist.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

I am glad of your outspoken stand for temperance. I believe you are for Prohibition. I would advocate it if I could; but I have always favored local option, and I am not *convinced* by prohibition logic. In the first place I don't see clearly the right of the state to say that any town which wants saloons can't have them. I know that our courts have decided that it is constitutional, on the principle that the majority rules in our country; but the rule of the majority is not right *per se*. Suppose that the majority were to order saloons in every town, provided any one wanted to start one. Would it not be contended that the rule of the majority was tyrannical? What determines whether the will of the majority, or in other words, the voice of the state, is right? When may the state prohibit; when ought it not? In my way of thinking the state can prohibit when its interests as a state are threatened, or in other words, when the damage done is damage to the whole state, and not local. Now, what damage is done to the state when some towns have saloons and others do not? Does the state at large suffer directly? Do the evil effects foot much beyond the limits of the county which foots the bills for courts, police and paupers? If the county can stand it, why not the state? Those who suffer the damage are the ones to decide whether the saloon should go. Let the anti-saloon majority agitate and become a majority and the law will enforce itself. One bad feature of Prohibition is that it is so often a dead letter in large anti-Prohibition towns, and the law in general loses its sacredness in the eyes of the masses. The lawless are emboldened. Open neglect of the law is a great public demoralizer. To educate public opinion we should talk the people into milder measures first and make trial of those. When we have proved by fair trial that local option will not save society from liquor, then we can logically and effectively ask for Prohibition at the hands of the state or general government.—REV. N. H. BLACKMER, Battle Creek, Neb.

Information Wanted.

☞Requests of this sort will be inserted in this Department at the rate of 50 cents for three lines one insertion. It is impossible to insert them free.

Wanted information concerning Walter Mathew, blacksmith, or his family, who left Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, in 1848, last heard from in New York. Address his sister, Mrs. Gwention Marley, Oneida, Idaho.

The Aunt's Dollar.

A Maine newspaper man who recently suffered a serious loss by fire, among other letters of condolence has received one from a lady, inclosing $1 and the following explanation: Several years ago her husband lost a valuable horse and other property by the burning of a steamer. Upon hearing of their loss an aged aunt sent them $1 toward making up the loss. It was the only gift of money the pair ever received, and the sympathy which prompted the sending was so highly appreciated that ever after when the gentleman heard of any one in like trouble he gave them the aunt's dollar, and since his death his widow has kept up the custom, and says that the dollars have never been less thereby.

Must Be Used.

Dr. YOUNG'S ELECTRIC BELTS and Suspensory cure Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, Youthful Errors, Weakness of Body and Mind. Write for Book of Vigor free. Dr. E. Young, 260 Hudson St. N. Y.

A Flank Movement.

Do women like to wear cunning little birds on their delightful hats? Heaven bless them for it! Let those who have not worn any hereafter wear one. Let those who have worn but one at a time hereafter wear three. Only let them insist that every bird mounted on their hats shall be a sparrow—an English sparrow. His plumage may be dyed to any color or shade desired, but let the fair devotees of bird-wearing insist that sparrows and sparrows only shall perch on their hats. All American women are charming. This is a truism. But we are inclined to think that an American girl with a dear, cunning little sparrow on each side of her hat would be able marry any body she chose at a week's notice.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature

is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks dame nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred affections. By druggists.

Domestic Life.

A man stopped at the house of a Dakota settler to get a drink of water. He found him sitting in the shade while another man was working near by.

"I shouldn't think you would need to keep a hired man on your small farm," the traveler said.

"Oh, I don't need to, I keep him so's to have somebody to boss around."

"I should think it would be cheaper to let the man go and boss your wife."

"Stranger," replied the settler, solemnly, "you don't know Sary—it'u'd be nec'sary to have a comp'ny of the reg'ler army here all the time if I wanted ter see any of my bossin' carried out."

—FILL your own teeth with Crystaline. It stops pain and decay; lasts a life time. By mail, 50c. Circular free. T. F. TRUMAN, M. D., Wells Bridge, N. Y.

The Irish in Our Last Presidential Campaign.

The most intelligent portion of our race voted for Blaine, and we assert what the reports of the league branches will sustain, that these Irishmen are the most faithful, most disinterested and most substantial supporters of the Irish cause in America. Further, that the national journals of Ireland desired Blaine's election just as much as the English press was praying for the success of Cleveland.—*New York Catholic Herald.*

She Was Thanked.

A lady who boards in the United States hotel at Litchfield, Conn., was annoyed by the slamming of a window shutter the other night. Finally, with much trouble, she located the room, entered, raised the window, fastened the shutter, and was horrified when the calm voice of a Boston drummer in the bed said, "Thank you, ma'am."

Signs of Spring in California.

The almond trees of California are now in full bloom, and some of the almond-eyed residents of that delightful region are also getting ready to leave.

—FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE, as well as Complaints of the Throat, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is certainly a palliative and often a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests. For Coughs or Colds no surer or more effective remedy can be found.

MARCH APRIL MAY

SPRING is a trying time. Indications of disease should be heeded. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver and Kidneys, or Want of Appetite, take Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy to

PURIFY THE BLOOD

without delay. It is mild, quick and positive in its action. Keep it in the house, and take it with you on journeys. It is cheaper than sickness, and as pleasant to take as the hand of a friend.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

By all Druggists. $1; 6 for $5. Rondout, N. Y.

Do You Know It ?

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is a matchless Remedy for Consumption in every Stage of the Disease. For Coughs, Weak Lungs, Throat Diseases, Loss of Flesh and Appetite, and all forms of General Debility it is an unequaled Specific Remedy. ☞BE SURE AND GET WINCHESTER'S PREPARATION. $1 and $2 per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 18 Dey St., New York.

Publishers' Column.

THE Blade Sewing Machine.

A Card to Those who Have Ordered the Machine.

When we announced that we should be ready to ship machines in January, we did so on the statement of our managers and foremen. They gave us the assurance in good faith, but they met with the accidents and delays that seem inseperable from all such enterprises. This new tool was found inadequate, the other tool had to be re-made, this furnace was imperfectly built, and so on. One thing after another was wrong, and while we could have sent out machines they would not have been such as we wanted to send, and we were compelled to submit to delay to get what we wanted.

Of course there has been much complant and we cannot blame the complainants. All we can say is that we have done everything that money, labor and attention could do, to hurry up the work and fill our promises.

When it is taken into consideration that since we embarked in this enterprise we have built a factory 200 feet in length by 40 in depth, and have built, ourselves, all the tools for the manufacture of the best machine in the world, some idea of the extent of the enterprise and worry attending it, may be comprehended.

We did this to break the Sewing Machine monopoly, which we shall do.

Now we are out of the woods. *We are actually shipping machines*, and we shall ship more and more every day till we get caught up with the orders. We are shipping as the orders stand upon our books, and in a very short time, unless some unforseen accident occurs, we shall be quite up with back orders and in condition to ship every day the orders received.

No one need have the slighest fear of not receiving their machines, now, very soon. The last orders will be reached in a short time—the first are being filled daily.

Please be patient a few days more, and your wait will be rewarded by the best machine that woman ever sat down to, at half the price of the monopoly combinations.

Everything is now working smoothly; the long list of difficulties in getting machinery just right, in place, has been overcome, and the good work is going on as rapidly as possible.

We advertised two months too soon—that was all. But it is all right now.

THE BLADE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

THE THREE GREAT GENERALS —GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

We have published portraits of the three great Generals of the war, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, which are the best portraits of the heroes that have ever been put upon paper. John S. Kountz, late commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, says that our portrait of Grant is the best ever published, Sen. Sherman says that our portrait of his brother, the General, is the best and most life-like he has ever seen, and we know that the portrait of Sheridan was never excelled. We have printed these superb portraits on the finest plate paper, size 19 by 24, and will mail them to any address, post-paid, as follows:

Singly	25 cents
The three, to one address	50 cents
In combination with the Blade—	
The Blade one year with either	$1 15
The Blade one year with all three	1 40
The Blade three months with either	40 cents
The Blade three months with all three	65 cents

We guarantee these portraits to be the best for the price ever printed, and they should be on the walls of every loyal family in the United States. No such portraits are sold by other publishers for less than from 50 cents to $1. We could not do it, except for the large sale we are certain to have.

☞Agents and others can make money selling these portraits. Write to us for special terms.

THE BLADE'S TEMPERANCE CARTOONS

To Temperance Workers, Societies and Organizations.

The BLADE, months ago, conceived the idea of instructing the people in the Temperance cause by means of appeals to the eye. To the end of arousing public sentiment we have issued two cartoons, for posting, the first of which has been scattered all over the United States. Of this one we sent out, gratis, nearly 100,000, which is our contribution to the great cause.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 1.

"Do You See Any Good Coming Out of It?"

This is a very forcible picture. In the center is a bottle labelled "Whiskey," though a label is unnecessary. From the mouth of the bottle issues a vapor which separates in four sections, crowning each being pictures representing Murder, Beggary, Gambling and Delirium. On one side of the bottle is a devil and on the other a bar-room loafer, with appropriate sketches filling in the corners.

It is a powerful presentation of the evils and certain results of Intemperance.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 2.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Boy Go?"

A series of pictures, commencing with the face of a beautiful three-year-old, who starts in life on an equality with all other three-year-olds. On the upward one comes first the clean-faced boy of 10 in his way to school; next, the young, ambitious student of 18; then the young soldier of 21; then the middle-aged, strong man of 30; and, lastly, the hale and hearty old man of 70.

The contrast is another line of pictures, viz: The street boy already under the influence of rum, with the stub of a cigar in his mouth, at 10, the hoodlum at 18, the bar-room loafing ruffian at 21, the tramp and criminal of 50, and the broken-down vagabond of 70.

There can be no more forcible presentation of the subject in pictorial form, and no cartoon can be devised that will better tell the whole story and do it at a glance.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 3.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Girl Go?"

Our next Cartoon, which is now rapidly being mailed, is entitled, "Which way would you have your Girl Go?" It contrasts the life of a girl who marries a sober man with one who weds a drunkard, and is quite as effective as those that have preceeded it.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 4.

"In Which Village Would You Bring Up Your Children?"

This is the title of our Temperance cartoon, No. 4. It is an exceedingly spirited illustration of two villages, one under Prohibition rule and the other under the control of the Rum mills. It is quite as effective as its three predecessors, and will do as much toward arousing the public sentiment upon this great question. Those who have ordered the three preceding ones should add this immediately.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 5.

We have just issued another Temperance cartoon, the fifth in the series. It bears the inscription, "This farmer never drank whisky—this one drinks all he can get." It is quite as effective as its predecessors. On the one side is a farm house looking as do all farm houses where whisky never got a hold, clean, neat and prosperous. On the other side of the sheet is a farm house whose proprietor does drink, slovenly, shiftless-looking, and wrecked as possible. The contrast is sharply drawn and the picture is a most effective one.

We have made a price on them, which barely covers the cost of paper and postage:

Three copies of either	6 cents.
Six copies	10 cents.
Twenty-five copies	30 cents.
One Hundred copies	One dollar.

This gives no profit, the price covering only cost of printing, paper and postage. We contribute wrapping-paper and labor.

We want them pasted up so that they will stay, in every shop, store, factory, and on fences where they will be seen, in every section of the United States. There must be a temperance sentiment developed, everywhere. The people need awakening. Order them—the cost is barely nothing.

Send in your orders at once, and when received post them where they will be seen. We shall follow these with others.

AGENTS wanted on salary or commission. JAS. E WHITNEY, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.

WAS IT MURDER?

Agents wanted, to handle an entirely new and fast selling novelty (any one can sell them among their friends evenings), the Patent Pocket Lighter and Cigarette Maker Combination; with it you can make your own cigarettes, choosing your own tobacco, and produce flame that will light anything combustible; wind cannot extinguish it; agents' price, 25 cts., or $1 per doz.; exclusive right of sale for towns, counties and states free; we have also an entirely new novelty that any one can sell; send for circulars.

M. JACKSON & CO.,
12 College Place, New York City.

THE WATERBURY

"NASBY WATCH"

During the past year we have mailed a great many thousands of the famous

WATERBURY WATCHES

to our patrons, and they have almost universally given satisfaction.

Out of the enormous number mailed only a very small percentage have been found faulty, and as those were immediately sent back to us and either put in order or new ones sent, there has been practically no complaint.

The Waterbury Company warrant to us every watch we send, and therefore if one here and there does not perform according to guarantee, it is immediately replaced by one that will.

In making 1,500 a day of course there will be occasionally one that gets injured in going through the mails, but these are immediately made good.

There is less complaint about the Waterbury Watch than there is of any watch in the world.

As the manufacturers warrant them to us, we warrant them to our patrons. Every faulty watch is made good as soon as it can be got around in the mails.

The price of the Waterbury Watch is always and everywhere $3.50. They cannot be bought anywhere for less. We do this:

THE WEEKLY BLADE ONE YEAR AND THE WATERBURY WATCH, $3.50.

Which is to say you get the BLADE at its price and the Watch for a dollar less than its price, or the Watch at its price and the BLADE for nothing. We are making you a present of a dollar in either event, and you are getting the best family paper in the world and the best time piece.

Enclose $3.50 to

BLADE,

TOLEDO, OHIO,

and secure one of these superb Watches and the Blade for onye ear.

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard

J A Early

Commissioners.

We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State Nat'l Bk.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 13, 1886—191st Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders Payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell the Cream of Sam Jones' Sermons And Common Sense Sayings. Only Subscription edition sanctioned by Mr. Jones. Don't waste time on slow books, but address the Publisher's Agent, Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O.

CHEAPEST and BEST. Prices REDUCED HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES! Over 2,000 pages. Fully illustrated. Agents wanted. Circulars free. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia.

A SPLENDID CHANCE to the right man. One of the finest Real Estate and Insurance Business in Southern Michigan for sale. For particulars address J. R. MONROE, care Kalamazoo Savings Bank, Kalamazoo, Mich.

C. MONEY. $100 for every $10 you invest. For particulars, send stamp to THOMAS MOYLE, Gold Hill, N. C.

MORPHINE AND OPIUM HABIT cured in 10 to 30 days, without pain or inconvenience. We invite correspondence from all persons afflicted with this habit and a statement of the case. Our reference is undisputed; the Cure Certain. KENOZA COMPOUNDING CO., Haverhill, Mass.

ONE Pack Fun Cards and new Sample Book for a 2-cent stamp. Star Card Co., Enfield, Ohio.

Improved Double-Entry BOOK KEEPING, Letter Writing, &c., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. Correspondence College, 142 E. 4th street, New York.

YOU CAN GET THEM. Full pack, 53 Genuine Transparent Cards. "Hold to Light;" secreted views; old timers. Mailed secure, 50c per pack (price reduced); 2 packs, 90c. Photo free every order. Our unequaled set of 6 Genuine female photos, from life, for gents' album. Price, 50c. We accept stamps. THE FRENCH IMPORTING CO., Lock Box 104, Oswego, N. Y.

Rupture! Egan's Imperial Truss. This new truss has a spiral spring and graduated pressure; yields to every motion, retaining the hernia always. It cures. Worn day and night with comfort. Enclose stamps for circular. Used in both hospitals. Ladies trusses a specialty. Ask your druggist. Egan Imperial Truss Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

FROM THE CRADLE to the GRAVE

A COLD NEGLECTED ENDING IN CROUP and CONSUMPTION.

COLDS.

CROUP.

COUGHS.

CONSUMPTION.

NOW, TAKE IN TIME

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM and MULLEIN.

The sweet gum, as gathered from a tree of the same name, growing along the small streams of the Southern States, contains a stimulating expectorant principle that loosens the phlegm producing the early morning cough, and stimulates the child to throw off the false membrane in croup and whooping-cough. When combined with the healing mucilaginous principle in the mullein plant of the old fields, presents in TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN the finest known remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption; and so palatable, any child is pleased to take it. Ask your druggist for it. 25c. and $1.00 sizes. If he does not keep it, we will pay, for one time only, express charges on large size bottles to any part of the U. S., on receipt of $1.00.

WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta.

This advertisement will not appear again in this paper so cut it out as it is valuable.

THE PHŒNIX
BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN AND RIFLE
COMBINED.
The Greatest Invention of the Age in Fire-Arms,
SHOOTS 5 TIMES WITH ONE LOADING.
LENGTH OF BARREL 36 INCHES.
We Guarantee it to be just as represented. As a Shot Gun No. 19 bore. As a Rifle 38 Calibre.
The Wonder and Admiration of the Sporting World.
The handsomest and most complete Sporting Gun ever offered at any price.
Patented 1879. *Improved* 1883. *Perfected* 1885.

By a simple and ingenious invention it is so constructed that it can be loaded with ball and shot cartriges at the same time. In placing this new Shot Gun and Rifle combined on the market, at a price far below that of other first-class Fire-Arms, we give the RETAIL PURCHASER the benefit of every possible reduction. The price we offer the Patent 5-Shot Breech-Loading Rifle and Shot Gun at, barely covers the cost of manufacture, but it will ensure a sale in every town in the United States, the result of which would take years of advertising to accomplish. This offer of the Phœnix PATENT 5 SHOT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN and RIFLE at our present low prices, holds good only for a Limited time, and is for the purpose of introduction solely, in fact, if all our contracts for material and work had not been placed months ago, before the great rise in metals and labor, we could not make these FIRE-ARMS at the present cost. OUR PATENT SHOT GUN and RIFLE is WARRANTED and GUARANTEED to be thoroughly made and of as fine material as any Fire-Arm in the world! Every part is made by special and expensive machinery, in large lots. Fire-Arms, like Sewing Machines and Pianos, have always paid an Enormous Profit to the manufacturer, the actual cost being but a small part of the selling price. The Patent Combination Breech-Loading Shot Gun and Rifle will never be sold at the immense profit asked by the manufacturers of other fire arms, but only for the purpose of introduction will it be sold at the present price. We know this to be in the end the most effective and cheapest way to introduce a meritorious article. FIRES FIVE TIMES with one Loading and is very ACCURATE and EFFECTIVE at both Short and Long Distances. It can be Loaded with either ball or shot cartridges in less than a half minute, and every shot discharged in six seconds if necessary. The barrel is manufactured from the best material and tested in the most careful manner, all the trimmings are Nickel Plated handsomely designed, elegant English walnut stock, with pistol grip and removable peep sight and the best of steel locks. This marvelous invention as a Breech-Loading Shot Gun, has been pronounced equal to the best imported English Guns that are selling at $100 each, and as a RIFLE it is warranted perfect. It is only by manufacturing these Patent Combination SHOT GUNS and RIFLES in very large quantities that we are enabled to supply such an Excellent and perfect Fire-Arm for such an extraordinary low price! All other Breech-Loading and Repeating Rifles without the Shot-Gun, retail from $15.00 to $50.00. We will send the PATENT 5-SHOT BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN and RIFLE COMBINED, with Cleaning Tools, for $7.25 carefully boxed, provided you cut this advertisement out and return it to us with your order on or before June 1st, 1886. Only one gun will be sent with each advertisement; after June 1st the price will be $16.00. If desired we will send C. O. D. on receipt of $3.00 to insure us against loss of Express charges. When full amount of cash is sent with order, we will send cartridges free. Each Gun is warranted to be just as represented or no sale. In ordering state Bore you wish Shot barrel, when not given, we send medium size. If you have friends living in New York you can have them call on us and examine or purchase the gun for you. Send money by Registered Letter or Post Office Money Order.

Peekskill, N. Y.
Dear Sirs:—The Phœnix Breech-loading Shot Gun and Rifle is a wonder. As you have given me the agency for my County, I will sell hundreds of them. I cannot see how you sell them for the price you do. I shall have no difficulty in getting $20 each for them.
ANANIAS D. BARGER.

Allicia, Ark.
Dear Sirs:—I have one of your Phœnix Breech-Loading Shot Gun and Rifle combined, I will state that I can heartily recommend them to any Sportsman as being superior to any Gun I ever used. I will recommend your firm to the Gun buyers of my neighborhood.
W. A. MEREDITH.

Call on or address
PHŒNIX MANUFACTURING CO.,
41 Barclay St., New York.

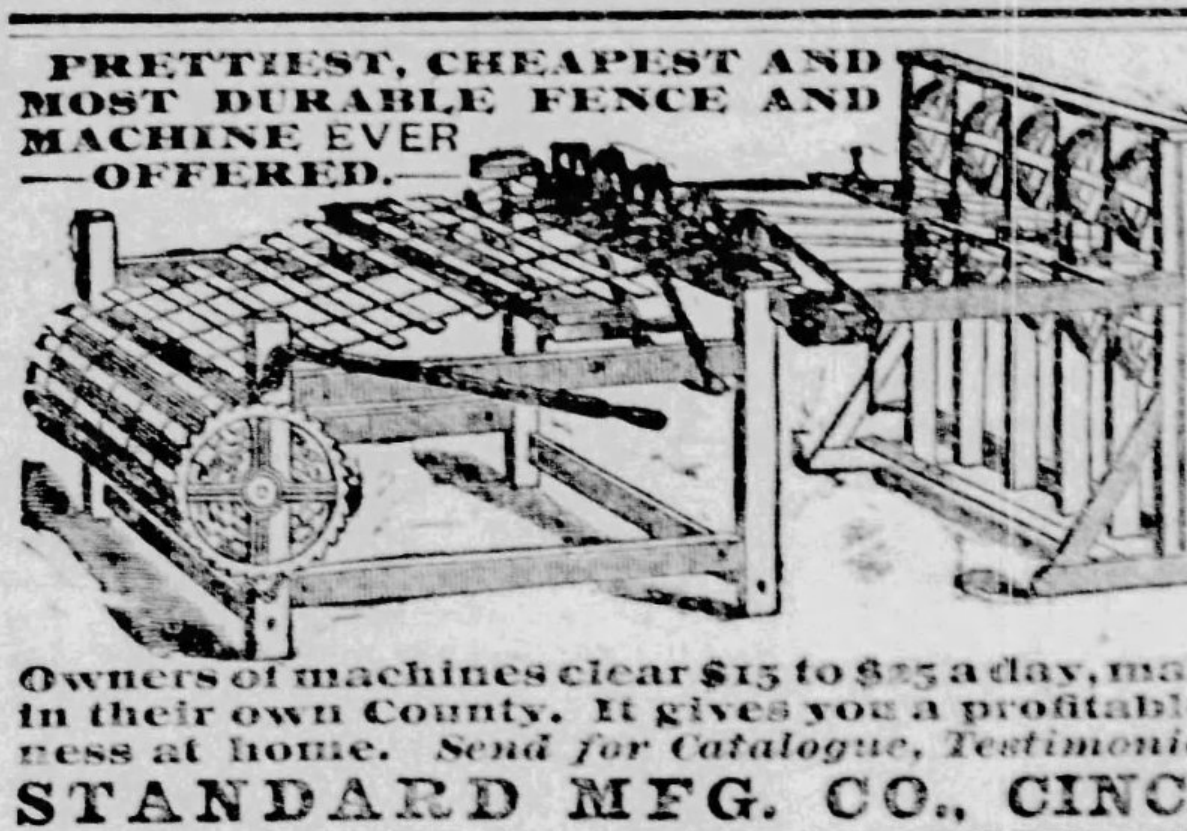
Mammoth Gun Catalogue Free.

Hundreds of other testimonials to be seen in our office.

HANDY ATLAS —OF THE— WORLD

38 New and Accurate Maps of All Parts of the World.
Each Edition Revised to Date of Issue. 4to, Flexible Cloth.
BY MAIL, 50c
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO., 753 and 755 Broadway, NEW YORK.

PRETTIEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE FENCE AND MACHINE EVER —OFFERED.—



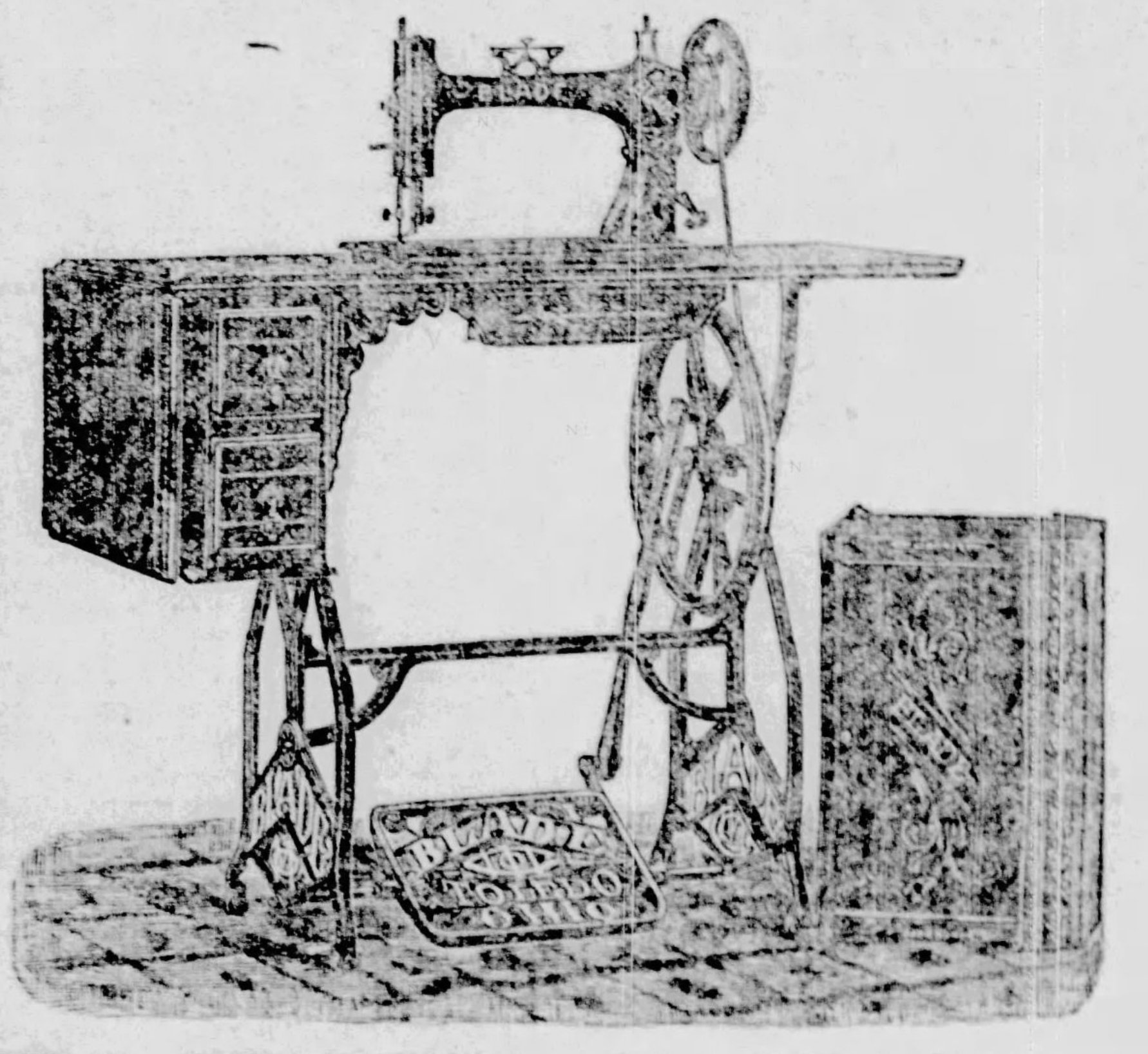
FENCE MACHINES —FOR— FARMERS.

Every Man his own Fence Builder.

Owners of machines clear $15 to $25 a day, making and selling fence in their own County. It gives you a profitable manufacturing business at home. *Send for Catalogue, Testimonials and Terms all free.*

STANDARD MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A DOMESTIC REVOLUTION.



The Blade Sewing Machine.

The above is a correct representation of the BLADE Sewing Machine, made by the BLADE Company for the sole purpose of breaking the crushing Monopoly in this most useful of all domestic helps.
It is the best machine and the most useful ever put upon the market.
It will do any and all work to be done in any family.
It is the easiest running machine ever made.
It is a back, not a side-feed machine, and has capacity for more kinds of work than any machine sold.
It is the handsomest machine sold.
And bear in mind that every one sent out is warranted to be all that is represented by the Toledo BLADE Company.
Bear also in mind that this is not an old machine built over, or one built from expired patents, but it is an entirely new machine with very many new principles, every one of which is an improvement.

OUR OUTFIT.

The following are the attachments furnished with the BLADE SEWING MACHINE.
One dozen Needles (all self-setting; six Bobbins; one Oil Can, full of oil; one Screwdriver; one Ripper and Thread-Cutter; one Wrench; one Ruffler, Scolloper, Piper and Edge-Stitcher; four Hemmers; one Binder; one Tuck-Marker; one Thumbscrew; one Quilter; one book of Directions for operating the Machine; one extra Feed-Bar, presser spring; one key; one extra cloth, presser spring.

TERMS:

On RECEIPT of $18, we will PUT upon the cars, securely crated, one of the Blade Sewing Machines, and also send the Blade one year.
Bear in mind that we do not pay freight on Machines. The purchaser will, in all cases, pay the freight. Purchasers will please indicate how they want their Machines sent. Those at a distance had better order by freight, rather than by express, as the freight is much less. We ship, however, as directed.
Those already taking the BLADE may either get a new subscriber, or have their time extended one year.
We have a circular which we are now mailing, which we will send to any address upon application, which contains a full description of the machine. There is no necessity of waiting for it, however. It is perfectly safe to order the machine. We warrant it.
Address all orders to

BLADE, Toledo, O.

The Best Sewing Machine in the Market for $18, and the Weekly Blade One Year.

THE WATCH PROBLEM.

Any of the ordinary gold watches costs you $60. Interest on $60 at 7 per cent. per annum, $4.20. Price of Waterbury watch, $3.50, 70 cents less than interest on your high-priced watch for a year. The Waterbury is the better time-piece of the two in 99 cases out of a hundred, and it costs 70 cents less than the interest on the cost of a high priced watch for a single year.

Add to this the fact that for $3.50 you get the BLADE one year and the watch, and it don't take much figuring to solve the watch problem. Remit $3.50 to BLADE, Toledo, Ohio, and get the BLADE one year and the watch. That solves the watch problem as to time and reading.

TEXAS COLONY! Delightful climate. Good land at low prices in superior wheat and fruit district. Intoxicants prohibited. Liberal provision for public library and college. Particulars by circular. E. H. SABIN, 131 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

Cumberland Table Land.

Coal, iron, timber, fruit and farming lands, improved and unimproved, for sale in Cumberland County, Tennessee. Address
ADOLPH MONTANDON,
Crossville, Cumberland County, Tenn.

OUR CLUB LIST

We have arranged to club the BLADE with either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With BLADE
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 20
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 20
New York Ledger	3 00	3 25
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 10
Scientific American	3 20	3 60
Waverly Magazine	4 00	4 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 00
Am. Bee Journal	1 00	1 85
Rural New Yorker (with seeds)	2 02	2 80
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake	3 00	3 40
St. Nicholas	3 00	3 50
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 05
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 05	2 05
Phrenological Journal	2 00	2 50
Our Little Ones	1 50	2 20
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 0	2 30
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 20
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 05
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 40
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	2 50	3 00
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 05
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 55
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 40
The Century	4 00	4 50
St. Louis Magazine	1 50	1 75

We stipulate that we must receive AT THE SAME time one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other paper ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, or even to the same postoffice.

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

KENSINGTON STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!

Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit containing 50 Perforated Stamping Patterns on best government bond parchment Paper, all different, including Sprays of Golden Rod, Pansies, Wild Roses, Forget-me-nots, Thistles, Strawberries, Outlines of Boy, Girl, Bugs, Spiders, Storks, Scollops for Skirts, Crazy Stitch Patterns, Crystal Etchings, Borders, Pond Lilies, Tulips, &c., &c., 50 in all, ranging in size from 1 1-2 in. to 21 inches, also 1 Box Blue Stamping Powder, 1 Box White Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pounce, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Painting, Lustre, Metallic Flitter and Irridescent Painting, Colors used and mixing of Colors, Ribbon Embroidery, Chenille and Arrasene Work, Correct Colors of all the different flowers, Description of every stitch used in embroidery, &c., making a Complete Outfit that cannot be bought at retail for less than $1.00. To introduce FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large, 16 page illustrated magazine devoted to the interests of the country home and household, we will send one of these Outfits complete, free and postpaid, to any lady who will send 25c. for 3 mos. subscription to the Magazine. Five for $1. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than satisfactory. We are now located in our large brick factory, fronting 306 feet on the line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and the government having located a postoffice in our factory, we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly to the entire satisfaction of our subscribers. Address

Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.

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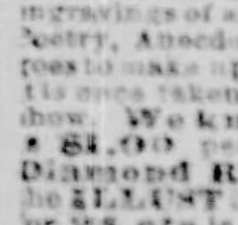

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The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:
1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. Do not interline. Write BRIEFLY.

HOME TALKS.

"KEEPING COMPANY."

Dr. E. has heard that in Paris a respectable girl will not cross the street without her chaperon, etc. Perhaps he would have us copy the ways of the women of that most virtuous (?) city. If so, we, the youngest members of the HOUSEHOLD—the workers as well as the lily daughters who toil not—since we, too, would claim to be respectable, when we go where work, business or pleasure calls us, must be accompanied by a chaperone. * * * Seriously, friends, would this be well? Would it be well to lay aside the world-envied independence of American women and the chivalry of the men in order to copy the social customs of a people whose immorality surpasses that of any other civilized nation? Shall we import their customs of secluding unmarried females and of arranged marriages? If so, we shall have their morals also, for it is well known that both customs tend to increase the number of loveless marriages, consequently of unhappy homes and inevitably result in lowering the whole moral tone of society.

I heartily concur with what the doctor says in regard to girls who invite familiarity and caresses, but cannot imagine why any man should suppose wholesome restraint should be drawn when "keeping company," unless he knows the woman in whose company he is to be immodest. A true woman would not be less than virtuous because of being alone with her gentleman friends, and certainly no lady would entertain a person who did not treat her with respect.

Now, the one danger incurred by a lady who receives callers without the presence of a third party is this: The injury of her reputation from the supposition that she may have acted improperly while in their company. To her that conducts herself as a lady should in public, and is true to herself always, the danger is slight indeed. As for the custom being injurious to character, they who would lead a correct life in this wicked world, must build their character on so solid a foundation of good principles that it cannot be overthrown by the mere opportunity for evil.—ELIZABETH.

The above is one of several letters, and perhaps the most moderate in expression, answering a communication in the HOUSEHOLD from one "Doctor E," who condemned the practice of what is called in common parlance "keeping company." The mistake is made in each case of supposing that "Doctor E." belongs to the masculine sex, when, in reality, the writer is a woman whose practice as a physician has brought her face to face with facts that caused her to speak thus emphatically. Without stopping to discuss *seriatum* the letter of "Elizabeth," I want to say that I think she, with others, misunderstand "Dr. E.'s" position, that the latter did not mean to cast any reflection upon the virtue of American girls, as compared with those of other countries, or to assume that they lacked strength of character. It was rather that she, as an experienced woman, sees dangers which they, in their innocence, wot not of, and that they often come through the custom which she deprecates, and that, as I understand it, is this:

A fashion exists, more in country places than in cities, for a young man who finds some young girl especially agreeable to ask her to "keep company" with him. This means that she is to be his companion in all pleasurings to the exclusion of all other of her male friends; that she is to "sit up" with him one or two evenings in the week as they shall agree, and during the "sitting up" process, the family shall be religiously excluded from the room, and that she shall not receive attentions from any other young man during the time they are "keeping company." Practically they assume the position of engaged lovers without the engagement. She is, in reality, on trial, for though she may terminate the arrangement should she desire to do so, if her affections become engaged, she can demand nothing of him, until he gets ready to speak the magic words that will give her some rights in the matter. I heard of a couple that "kept company" for seven years, and then he concluded that he would rather marry somebody else, and coolly left her to heal her wounded affections and her pride as best she might.

A girl is exceedingly unwise who places herself in such a position. Let her stop and think seriously before consenting to the proposition to "keep company" in this way. What right has any young man to ask her to devote herself exclusively to the consideration of his perfections, thus shutting herself away from all opportunity of discovering whether there are not those whose graces would be more agreeable to her? Let him take his chance with others of securing her affections. If he be in earnest, he will be sure to find ways and means of winning her to himself—if she is to be won—and yet leaving her free until he is ready to be himself bound by a promise. A girl "keeping company" is as much set apart in the community as if she were engaged, but instead of being a promised bride, she is waiting to be pronounced worthy of becoming so. This is one of the evils of the practice, that it places a woman in a position, which would be intolerable to a high spirited girl had not custom blunted her perceptions in regard to the matter.

I do not believe "Doctor E" intended to convey the idea that young people should never meet except in the presence of a third person. She mentioned the chaperon system to show how much greater degree of freedom was allowed here than in Europe. I think, on the contrary, that she would say that every opportunity should be given for those who are thinking of walking through life together to know each other well. They should learn each the other's tastes and habits, and to do this, they must be allowed to meet often and unrestrainedly. But this need not include the sitting with closed doors until past the midnight hour, when every body else in the house is in bed and fast asleep. Open doors, or the occasional passing in and out of the family will not prevent confidential conversations, and it is absurd to urge a lack of occasions for this as a reason for such privacy, as some of our correspondents have done. It can only afford an opportunity for caresses which no man has the right to offer, unless he loves and means to marry the girl with whom he is "sitting up," and no woman should receive, except from the man she has accepted for her husband. Not that I mean to say that all who "keep company" do caress each other, but that the temptation would be likely to come from the circumstances.

Girls there is danger in this kind of "keeping company," and I do not say this because I have not every confidence in your womanhood. In no country are women so generally pure in their lives, so able to repel insult, so true to the right, so brave and fearless, and withal so self-respecting, as in this, and nowhere are men so chivalrous in their treatment of the other sex. But human nature is weak, and what we call strength, sometimes is lack of temptation. No one knows what power of resistence is possessed, or where its limit is to be found, until tried to its uttermost. The crucial moment may come when least prepared, and the result be the first step in wrong doing. Men oftener sin through their passions; women are led astray by their affections. While there is little danger in every day meetings, in the free, frank intercourse as friends, it does enter in with this idea of exclusiveness, this "keeping company," involving sitting up until the small hours have come with their silence and loneliness, with the freedom and familiarity that hours of uninterrupted association bring, under such circumstances. Not but that there are hundreds and thousands of the wives and mothers in our land who have passed unscathed through such an experience, but there are many, whose numbers are uncounted, who have not, and their fall was not because their natures were bad, but that they were tempted beyond their strength. I am speaking very plainly but I desire to be understood.

I would not, for one moment, advocate foreign systems with respect to marriage, in this country. I would have young men and maidens meet freely and unrestrainedly, but I would divest these meetings of all semblance of privacy, until the wedding day is fixed. There are opportunities enough, as I said before, for the confidential intercourse that will enable them to know each other well, without these weekly or semi-weekly closed-door meetings, from which father and mother are rigidly excluded, while the young man makes up his mind whether he wants to marry their daughter or not. There is nothing more beautiful than an honest, sincere, faithful love, each for the other, that shall last for a life time, but it can develop without this hot house forcing, and in a far more healthy manner.

In other words, let every girl place her would-be-lover, until engagement, upon the same footing as her other male friends. She can easily show him, in various little uncompromising ways, that her fancy inclines towards him, without allowing herself to be set apart in the eyes of the community until the question of marriage has been actually decided. If a man is worth having he will only respect her the more for this assertion of her womanhood, and she will, many times, save herself the pangs of mortified pride, if not of shame when she thinks of privileges accorded to one with whom she has "kept company" but who has proven himself false or unworthy.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Wall Decoration—Cut out round pieces of different colored silks—the brighter the better—about four inches in diameter. Roll the edges and overcast with tinsel, then fold each piece in halves, then quarters, then eighths, and sew the points together, and then let the pieces fly open. Sew a fancy cord into the center to hang it up by. The same idea may be used for a pen-wiper, only substitute flannel for silk and pink the edges.

Baby Spread—Get a square of fine white cashmere. Upon this sew strips of rose-colored satin ribbon an inch and a quarter wide in rows. Cross them the other way so as to make them come in squares. Sew them down with fancy stitches upon the edges. Line with pink canton flannel and trim around the edge with wide Torchon lace.

Another pretty one is made of linen lawn, turned at the ends into a broad hem, then a pretty conventional pattern etched in colors all over it.

Pretty Workbag.—Divide a piece of blue satin or plush into strips four inches wide and eighteen inches long. Alternate these strips with cretonne strips of the same width in which the flowers have been outlined with tinsel. Line with silk and draw up with blue ribbon run in through a shirr made 1½ inches from the top.

For a description of many fancy work articles, and for pretty knitting patterns you cannot do better than to send 25 cents to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, O., and get "Fancy Work and House Decoration."

Directions for Making Leather Frames.—Get a plain pine frame made thin; then take a sheep-skin and lay on a leaf for a pattern, and mark out as many as you think you will want for the frames. Wet the leaves in water and fold each leaf up so they will show marks where doubled, to imitate the lines or stems in the leaf, or you can use the back of the scissors to make lines if you choose. Bend the leaves, flowers, or ornaments, to any shape you please while the leather is damp, and dry them by the fire, then dissolve gum-shellac in alcohol and dip the leaves into it to make them slippery. After they are dry tack them on the frame with small tacks and paint them black, brown, green or any color you please. When the paint is dry varnish them with coach varnish.

If you would like to have me, I will send send directions for making wax fruit—NEW SUBSCRIBER TO THE BLADE.

Mock Coral.—I saw directions for imitation coral on twigs and strings. I think my way a little better. Take old hoop-skirts or twigs, bend the hoops for brackets or little chairs, or wall pockets or anything you may fancy; then take coarse twine and tie it, and leave all the ends about ½ inch long. Tie twine every little way. The more twine you tie on the more coral there will be. Take a pie-tin, put in ¼ lb. of beeswax and melt it. Then put in 1 teaspoonful of carmine red. Stir well; hold your bracket over it; take a teaspoon and dip the beeswax all over it. It is lovely. The brighter your red paint is the prettier your coral will be.—MARY J. GAMIN, Akron, Erie county, N. Y.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed trouble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Double Rose Leaf Lace—Cast on 34 stitches.—1st row, k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 3—n—k 2—o—k 1—o—n—o—k 1—o 2—p 2 tog; 2d row and every even row should be purled; 3d row, k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 2—n—k 2—o—k 3—o—n—o—k 2—n—k 2—n—k 2—o—k 3—o—n—o—k 1—o 2—p 2 tog; 5th row, k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 1—n—k 2—o—k 5—o—n—o—n—o—k 2—n twice—k 2—o—k 5—o—n—o—k 1—o 2—p 2 tog; 7th row, k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 6—n—k 2—o—n—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 2—n—k 2—n—k 1—n—k 2—o—n—o—n—o 2—p 2 tog; 9th row, k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 5—n—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—k 3—o—k 2—n—k 2—n—k 2—o—n—o—n—o 2—p 2 tog; 11th row, k 2—o 2—p 2 tog—k 4—n—k 2—o—n—o—n—o—k 5—o—k 2—n twice—k 2—o—n—o—n—o 2—p 2 tog. Repeat from beginning.

Double Rose Leaf Insertion.—Cast on 27 stitches. 1st row—k 3—o—n—o—k 3—o—n—p 1—n—p 1—n—p 1—n—o—k 3—o—k 2—o—n—p 1. 2nd row—k 3—o—n—p 1. 3d row—k 3—n—o—k 5—o—k 3 tog—p 6—k 1—p 1—k 1—p 1—k 1—p 6—k 2—o—n—p 1—k 3 tog—o—k 5—o—k 2—o—n—p 1, 4th row—k 3—o—n—p 8—k 1—p 8—k 2—o—n—p 1. 5th row—k 3—o—n—o twice—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 1—o—n 3 tog—o—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 1—o 2—k 2—o—n—p 1. 6th row—k 3—o—n—k 1—p 3—k 1—p 7—k 1—p 3—k 3—o—n—p 1. 7th row—k 3—o—n—o—k 1—o—k 1—n—p 1—n—k 3—n—p 1—n—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 2—o—n—p 1. 8th row—k 3—o—n—p 5—k 1—p 5—k 1—p 5—k 2—o—n—p 1. Repeat from beginning.—MRS. J. C. MEINS, The Dalles, Ore.

Correspondence.

JOHN'S TRAINING.—I suppose no two persons ever before were married whose bringing up had been so unlike as John's and mine. His father was a farmer. Mine a merchant. His mother was not a lover of children, but delighted in perfect order. My mother was not exactly her opposite, yet she desired the comfort of her family above the comfort of her house.

They, as a family, were inclined to be stoical, while we, perhaps, were too much given to express our feelings alike of joy and sorrow.

If the children in their family complained of sickness they received no kind attention, but were set about some work, with the encouraging thought that they would soon be better. If, by accident, they were bruised or cut, the mother would say, "Well, you are the most careless young ones on earth. Why don't you cut your heads off and be done with it?"

When one of our number was sick the others were at once his servants. One of the children could not even hint at headache, but mother's hand would be on his brow, her fingers on his wrist, and if the temperature and pulse were not exactly normal, he was at once considered a subject of deep concern.

And when my brother cut his foot we waited upon him for days with the most perfect willingness. You will wonder then how John and I could ever live happily together, having such different starting points. Well, in the first place, we truly loved each other. I knew he was honest, true, and had all the qualities, but sympathy, belonging to a perfect husband. This I determined to develop in his nature, though the *how* often puzzled me. I knew he must possess the quality, even if it had been lain dormant for about 25 years.

Now I did not begin to fret and scold, or call him indifferent, or bemoan over his want of sympathy. In fact I never let it be known but that I thought he was the most tender-hearted person living.

But oh! when after we were keeping house, my first sick headache came. Did I not miss mother's soothing hands and her tempting slice of toast! John thought if I would only get up and make me a cup of tea I would soon feel better, dear fellow! How could he know that to stand up meant blindness and worse sickness.

Well I was only waiting to give him a lesson. The opportunity soon came, and while I was sorry for him I was glad of a chance to begin my teaching. One sultry afternoon I was sitting out on the piazza and looking up saw John coming from the field. I thought he walked very strangely. I threw down my work and ran out to meet him. Taking his hand I asked what was the matter. Without answering he threw himself forward on the grass, and was soon passing through the trying ordeal of throwing up his dinner. Instantly my hands were supporting his head. When he was enough relieved to lie down I ran into the house to get water and towels and was soon bathing his face. When he felt able to walk I got him to go into the sitting room and let me bolster him up on the sofa. When the color came back to his cheeks I left him a few minutes to make a glass of lemonade, which brought to him, and as he reached out his hand to take it he looked up rather sheepishly, and said: "Why Mary, you act as though I was a baby." "Never mind," I replied, "you shut your eyes and I will sit here and fan you." I was soon gratified to hear his slow, regular breathing, which was a sure sign of sleep. Then I slipped out to prepare some light food for his supper. I made sure he was awake before I again went in. He could not believe he had slept over an hour, till I held up his watch before his eyes. "Oh yes, he could eat just a little supper," he said, in answer to my question. But when I brought in a tray covered with samples of my best efforts at "food for invalids," he at once changed his mind and felt, as he said, like a "regular harvest hand," so far as appetite was concerned.

Well this was not my only effort at restoring a mummy trait to a living thing. When he was restless and unable to sleep through the night, I had only to dampen a towel in cold water, place it on the back of his neck, when in a short time he would be sleeping soundly. In fact, I made it my business to study his feelings and tried in every way, without appearing to patronize, to make him feel the pleasure of sympathy. How well I succeeded I will leave you to judge after telling you that when, in the course of time, a dear little girl came to bless our home, no woman ever had a more patient, tender nurse than John was to me. To be sure his mother said, "John made a perfect simpleton of Mary," to which he answered, "Yes, mother, Mary has been teaching me these three years what a blessed privilege it is, sometimes, to be made a simpleton of."—R. M.

A CHATTY LETTER.—I want to tell you all how much I enjoy our HOUSEHOLD. Long live the editor. Away off here among the hills of Chautauqua "the wind is never aweary," unlike us busy mortals, who must work and contrive to solve the little problems of every day life, and what a help the dear old BLADE has been. I want to thank the sisters for several things. First of all, the lady that sent the recipe for salve. Mr. M. has been troubled so much with broken chilblains, and noticing your recipe he got the ingredients together and made some, though only half the amount, and it was splendid. We found that we had what would have cost us 75 cents at retail, and it only cost 25 cents. And the lady that told us to clean dirty pans and kettles with a can-cover, and also darning socks mittens, etc., with the crochet hook, and I might go on and on. Finally, thanks to you all. Such little hints help a great deal when one has an endless amount of housework to perform, and as Emerson would say, "saves friction."

Do you all know how nicely waste paper may be made to come in play. I always keep a shelf full in the cupboard back of the stove? It is so handy to brush up the teakettle if it has not already become begrimed with dirt; in that case a little soda upon a damp cloth will cause it to shine, after which polish with a soft paper, and you will not neglect it or the coffee pot in the future, and knives may be made to look as bright as steel by simply scouring and polishing with paper and a little flour to prevent scratching.

I don't see why the lady should have trouble with scalded meal emptyings for bread. Scald it with milk, say about 3 tablespoonfuls, and set where it will ferment. I keep mine in the warming oven, when it gets light I make emptyings in the ordinary way adding the meal. One's success depends on keeping the right temperature, and in having good fresh meal. I also have a Pearl rug maker, and what an invention it is. I can make gentlemen's fringed mittens in a day what it would take an ordinary knitter a week to do by using needles. By the way, I make men's mittens that are both comfortable and respectable looking out of pants cloth, and they will stand wear and tear of farm work better than yarn. The mitten is in four pieces, and fits any hand well; even the children like them to toss snow-balls with, and to fill up the wood-box for mamma. They can be lined with Canton flannel or woolen. I will send pattern to any poor, worn out mother, who wishes to try the experiment, who will send stamped envelope.

Now, if I don't get into the waste basket I'll come again and bring along my small fruit, poultry gardening, and tell "Truly Yours" to keep finger marks off the doors, but if they become too prominent use soft soap and water, or if the case is obstinate a scrub brush will be a benefit.—MRS. M. S. PAW, Ellington, box 82, Chan Co., N. Y.

WORK AND MONEY AT HOME—No. 2.—To engage in any business enterprise some money is required. But one can start in the poultry business with very little outlay, and all the advice that one could ask for has been given through the BLADE, in regard to the care of fowls, and the editor gave in "Woman's Work" the best code of rules for those who desire to go in bee-keeping that I have met with anywhere, though I have read much of bee-culture. Honey bears a good price and finds a ready market. The supply is not equal to the demand. Eggs are being shipped to us from Canada; surely it would pay us to have them at home. But you say, "Raising chickens is tedious; it involves waiting." That is true. You can not sell eggs and chickens till you have them to sell, but when you do you can get a good price. You can not take in money perhaps in a day or two after starting in any business, but only by perseverance and patient waiting.

If you do not like the occupations that I have mentioned, perhaps you would like the cultivation of the asparagus. I should think that a woman of esthetic tastes might delight in the cultivation of asparagus, for it is so beautiful, almost as much so as the rose, the queen of flowers. Early and late, it is always beautiful. A crop of asparagus is worth, when you have a good market, from $500 to $1,000 per acre for twenty years, without expense, except gathering and marketing. A woman can, if she will, cultivate a small plat—one-fourth of an acre, or such a matter. If you raise from seed it will require time, for it must not be cut till the third year. But you can save time by buying the roots, instead of raising from seed, and perhaps, in the long run, save money. It is a saltwater plant, indigenous to European and Asiatic coasts. On a plat 25x50 feet 100 pounds of salt should be sown before planting.—MOSS ROSE, Science Hill, Ky.

Correspondence Clippings.

Please allow me to enter protest against the request of "Yours, Truly," in January 28th, being granted in reference to that "detested poultry yard." One of my main reasons for taking the BLADE was for instruction on that very subject and others just as useful. I would not think it right to express displeasure and disgust at parts of the paper I felt no interest in, such as the old soldiers' column and the political jargon. Worse still would be the "social style" she alludes to, presumably, viz: "the young man who has become acquainted with a young lady, perhaps two, and wants to know if it would be proper to sit down, stand up, bow, or what?" Now, I differ from "Yours Truly," and contend that the columns of the HOUSEHOLD have never been at such a pitch of excellence as at present. And I presume Miss Bouton aims at usefulness equally with entertainment, and perhaps primarily. It is very pleasant and agreeable to gain konwledge from the experience of others, and a straighter and quicker way to success than any books or theory, particularly on the "chicken question." A woman's convention on "chickens" would be delightful indeed! I should certainly be on hand, for I know that is the way to obtain "fried eggs and nice roast chicken." The page of the BLADE devoted to cooking and medical recipes and birds and fowls, each week, is worth the whole price of subscription.—W., Dallas, Texas.

The above is a sample of scores of letters received since the appearance of that of "Yours Truly," which the editor published without comment in order to feel the pulse of the HOUSEHOLD. The object of the editor is "primarily" not entertainment—that can be found elsewhere in the paper—but to help women in every possible way. She is satisfied that her motives are understood and her efforts appreciated, by these letters of protest against "Yours Truly," only a minority of which were from poultry and silkworm raisers. Were there room, we would gladly give more space to purely social letters. "Yours Truly" probably had no thought of being ill-natured in her "growl," but simply expressed her opinion, which we are glad she did, as it has drawn forth a world of encouragement. Will the friends whose letters we cannot publish because of their numbers, accept our thanks?—ED.

We were not taking the BLADE when a cure for a wen was asked for, but I will tell how I got rid of mine. I had a surgeon cut it out; cost $1.50 and some pain. I assure you it was harder work to earn the $1.50 than to endure the pain. I had tried various preparations on the outside but they all made my hair sticky and did not do any good. On the hair question I say "Hurrah for Aileen!" My head sweats so in summer that it rusts all my hairpins and I can not keep it sweet, since it is so thick and quite long. I don't want any one to wear short hair unless they like it, but please do not sneer at those who do.—FLORA K. SMITH.

Inquiries.

Does anybody know of anything that would be good for partial deafness? I am losing the strength of hearing and I have in my head a sound like a whistle. I am anxious to know if there is anything that would help me. E. KNUDSER, 607 Rockton avenue, Rockford.

Will some of the readers give me a remedy for nervous dyspepsia and catarrh of the digestive organs and oblige a sufferer—WM BROWN, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Will some one inform me through the Household on the subject of elocution? Is it an art (?) taught in connection with other branches or are there schools where elocution alone is taught? If so, where are such schools located? Can one learn it readily with a book of instructions? Where could I obtain books pertaining to it?—HATTIE WILSON, Oakland, Ill.

Please tell me how to make a watch guard of hair.—FANNIE.

Will some one be kind enough to tell me what is used for mixing gold paint? Also, what kind of varnish is used in transferring decalcomanie pictures (French). I have been interested in the articles "on stamping;" would like to make my own patterns but cannot get government bond parchment paper. Can any one tell me where I could purchase it? How shall we treat our plants that have been kept in the cellar all winter in pots?—ROSE GERANIUM.

I would like to ask "Always Busy" to look over her pattern of rose-leaf insertion, and see if it is correct, of December 31, 1885. I am an old knitter, but fail to get it right. When I repeat, it either has too many or not enough stiches in 6th and 8th row—p 7—k 1—p 7—k 1. There is something wrong. I knit more than a yard, and raveled and knit, but failed to see the leaf.—MRS. A. R. NELSON.

Will some one please tell me how to get seedlings from strawberries? I have planted several times, and never yet saw a plant that came up. How long does it take the seed to germinate?—SARAH D. BROSIUS, Tiffin, Ohio.

I wish that the person that sent the following recipe for chapped hands and lips, would give more minute directions: Equal parts of glycerine, cocoa oil and white wax with two or three drops of attar of roses. How can you melt the white wax without driving out the attar of roses? Did you mean cocoa butter or cocoaine? I can find no cocoa oil.—A CONSTANT READER.

Will some one send a recipe that will cure rheumatism of the feet? Send at once if you know. I wish some one would send crocheted chair tidy patterns.—PEGGY SHORT.

Will some one send directions for making calla lily mat; also cream pies?—MAE.

I would like to have some one who is interested in such things give designs for easter decoration for church.—J. F. GILMORE, Mountain Dale, Cambria county, Pa.

Will some one give a recipe for sour pickles, cabbage, and also of sweet cucumber pickles? Where can I get a catalogue treating of garden seed?—MRS. E. GRIES.

Answers to Inquiries.

Is it proper for a young man when corresponding with a young lady to enclose a stamp for her to answer?

Is it proper for a young lady to dance with a young man if she has not been introduced to him?—M. M. S.

1. There is nothing improper in his doing so.

2. As a general rule it is not.—ED.

Will you please tell us in the BLADE how to make a home-made frame for the picture "Pilgrims Progress?"—ADA BROWN.

Have a carpenter make a broad pine frame perfectly plain and smooth and then gild it over yourself. If you want some trimming, get small cones and acorns and fasten on the corners and gild them too. Or ebonize the frame then put on the cones and gild them. You can make a beading around the edge by sticking coffee or peas on, close together. The plain, flat gilded frame is considered quite stylish for engravings. If you do not want the expense even of getting gilding, cut a frame out of heavy pasteboard, and trim it with evergreen and red berries. Then tack the engraving to the wall and the frame over its edges. The other way is much better though, because it admits of a glass, which preserves the picture, and it is really a small expense.—ED.

I have read several letters in the BLADE asking about silk worms. I have had two years' experience in feeding and caring for silk worms, and find it pleasant work. I raised 10,000 worms last year, and helped to raise 20,000 the year before. They were fed with osage orange leaves, and were very healthy, and spun nice cocoons. I have more eggs than I can use this year. I would like to exchange them for anything useful, and will give some to anyone not having anything to give in exchange.—MRS. ALICE CHARLTON, Salem, Marion County, Ill.

To Ida Brockman, Humboldt, Neb.: For ebonizing pine, use half an ounce of copperas and eight ounces of logwood chips. Boil the logwood chips in one gallon of water for half an hour, and then add the copperas. The mixture must be applied hot to the wood. Two or three coats will be required. If the ebonized pine is to be varnished, a little black must be added to the varnish.—LOLLIE COWEN, Erie, Kas.

If Mrs. C. R. N. will put sweet oil on the knives when putting them away it will prevent rusting.

I tried "Clara's" cake recipe and think it splendid. I used jelly to put between the layers as I had no cream.—KAN'S.

If "Student," whose address appeared in the BLADE of Feb. 18, will send his address to Mrs. Alice L. Meade, Exeter, N. H., he may receive information which may be of service to him.

"Old Soldier" asks what will sweeten burnt lard. Answer—Take a medium-sized potato, slice thin, put in 1 qt. boiling lard, remain till slightly brown. If not thoroughly sweetened repeat; also good for strong lard, rancid butter, etc.—MRS GEO. C. ELLIOTT, New Castle, Kings Co., Wash. Territory.

Tell "Mrs. F. H. C." to try a solution of saltpetre for the quinsy. Dissolve a lump in water and gargle with it, or put a lump in your mouth and let the saliva go to the place. Use as soon as you feel the first symptom. Since I learned this I always keep a lump in my pocket.—MRS. M. HARTWIG.

Tell the HOUSEHOLD they can do their stamping by using white tube paint. Rub it on the pattern with a knife. Then lift it carefully from the cloth, place on a board and pour gasoline over it and rub with a clean rag. This will clean the pattern perfectly.

Tell "Student" to write to me and I can give him the information he wants.—MRS. LINNIE THOMPSON, Arkansas City, Cowley Co., Ks.

Dear Home, I would like to adopt a little boy in a good family that has no children. Any one reading this in the HOUSEHOLD and will write back to the paper giving name and address, I will write them and give full particulars.—A FRIEND.

Recipes.

Molasses Gingerbread.—I will send my recipe for molasses gingerbread which we think is splendid: 1 egg, ½ cupful grease, ½ cupful sour milk, 1 cupful molasses, 1 teaspoonful saleratus, 2 teaspoonsful ginger, flour to thicken, but not very stiff.—HENRIETTA.

Chocolate Cake.—1 cupful of butter, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of milk, 3½ cupfuls of flour, whites of 8 eggs, yolks of 5, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. After the cake is baked let it cool, and frost with chocolate cream frosting. To make this frosting, use 1 cupful of fine granulated sugar, 1 cupful of water, boil until it threads, then let it cool slightly and beat until creamy and pour over the cake, then cover with a thin layer of melted chocolate.

Walnut Cake.—To make this cake, use the same rule as for chocolate cake, adding 1 cupful of chopped walnut meats and 1 cupful of seeded raisins. Frost with white frosting, ornamenting with walnut meats, this making a rich cake.—MRS. R. L.

The following rule for choosing oranges may benefit some of the HOUSEHOLD:

The very sweetest orange and the richest is the black or rusty-coated fruit. Pick out the dingiest oranges in the box and you will get the best. Another way to choose oranges is by weight. The heaviest are the best, because they have the thinnest skin and more weight of juice. Thick skinned oranges are apt to be dry; they either weigh less because of having so much skin or because of the poverty of the juice in these particular specimens. A slight freezing on the tree causes this condition in otherwise fine fruit. The "kid-glove" oranges are the two varieties of small fruit grown in Florida from stocks respectively brought from China and Tangiers. They are called "Mandarin" and "Tangerine." They may be eaten without soiling a kid glove, because the skin is loose and the little "gores" or pockets of juice come apart very cleanly and without breaking. All the above applies to Florida oranges. The Jamaica and Havana oranges are much paler yellow and their juice is usually of more acid quality than the home-grown oranges.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

MOTTO: *Of Ourselves we will be Masters.*

Pledge.

WE DO HEREBY PROMISE OURSELVES THAT FROM THIS TIME UNTIL WE ARE 21 YEARS OLD WE WILL NOT TASTE INTOXICATING LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, AND WE WILL EXERT ALL OF OUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY OTHERS. WITNESS OUR NAMES:

ELSBERRY, MO.
Russell Burley.
HOLT, MICH.
Melvin Cornwell.
BRAINTREE, VT.
Mary French.
PIONEER, O.
Chas Snyder.
Willard Doolittle
ELLICOTTSVILLE, N. Y.
May Razey,
Rena Grady,
Mabel Razey,
Molly Vallely,
Nelson Spratt,
Hattie Bowen,
JennieSimmonds
Matie Green,
Lena King,
Katie Brislane,
John N Gillis,
Nettie M Fero,
Harry Mullaly,
Maurice Zeluff,
Abbie Williams,
Edna Hopkins,
BrentonMilligan,
Emma Davis,
Earl Hughey,
Marshall Grady,
Jessie Blackmon,
Joe Lonsbury,
Trimble Foster,
Alfred Coit,
Grace Kane,
Mabel Northrup,
Jessie Bird,
Guy McCoy,
Maggie Vallely,
John W Grady,
Maud A Herson,
Fred A Lowe,
George Bird,
Bennie Coit,
Nellie Burne,
Jennie Hartley,
Anna Aldrich,
KEARNEY, NEB.
Mamie B Pigg,
Frank L Pigg,
Ora Reilly,
Esther Crowell,
NO PLACE GIVEN.
Charley Wells,
James Haginaw,
Selma O'Neill,
Lulu Sears,
Roy Hoult,
Ray Lovelace,
Carl C Lovelace,
C Wellbrook,
Eddie McCrary,
Addie Williams,
Cassie Carvin,
Blanchie Taylor,
George Bellow,
Harry Grant,
George Bleier,
Ray Lykert,
Willie Branter,
Arthur Gais,
Ralph Wall,
Willie Snyder,
Dannie Carper,
Minnie Hayden,
Frank Rykert,
Ora Winters,
Ida May Austin,
Dena Barkley,
Frank Squires,
FannieEBarkley,
Gracia Randall,
Emza Foote,
Caloe Aldrich,
JuliaFitzpatrick,
Grace Hyde,
Barton Barkley,
Willie Barkley,
May Cross,
Lottie Cross,
Charley Cross,
MrsW H Prescott
M Wellbrook,
Ray Westervelt
CEFMA STATION, PA.
Nora E M'Creary
Chas TMcCreary,
R H McCreary,
NellieEM'Creary
NO PLACE GIVEN.
Harry Thompson
Josie Thompson,
Maud Howe,
Archie Hastings,
Fred Simonson,
Royal Pratt,
Arthur Haines,
Charlie Pratt,
RUSSELLVILLE, TENN.
Ida E Miller,
Sarah Robertson,
Flora Robertson,
Sallie Miller,
Belle Davis,
Mollie Davis,
Wm Gentle,
DavidThompson,
Fred Rogers.
WEST MECCA, O.
Freddie S Ruiter,
Vernie J Ruiter,
Willie H Ruiter,
Daisy M Jeffry,
Fanny Williams,
Katie F Troxel,
Susie B Troxel,
COLESBURG, IA.
Daniel Little,
Samuel Slick,
George Vorwald,
Annie Vorwald,
Frank Vorwald,
Willie Bergman,
Chas Bergman,
Emma Merten,
Nellie Merten,
Maggie Dickson,
LizzieSuuderm'n
Lizzie Hartke,
LydiaSchwietert,
E Schwietert,
W Schwietert,
H Schwietert,
Willie Keller,
NO PLACE GIVEN.
C E Higgins,
D A Higgins,
John Bell Scott,
D Brandon,
Mollie Scott,
E Shoemaker,
Cordie Brandon,
Olive Boots,
Dosia Scott,
Jennie Allen,
Edie Dillman,
Maggie Boots,
Josie Dillman,
ITHACA, N. Y.
Burt M Eastman,
Addie L Glor,
Dellie C Glor,
May C Welker,
Leon D Spink,
Frank Gardner,
Ora M Lindsey,
Mina E Blackmer
Jennie Blackmer,
Fred Sierk,
Chas Breuer,
Jennie Lindsey.
BENZONIA, MICH.
Maggie Redding,
May Sinclair,
Flora Redding,
Nattie Wilson,
E C Burroughs,
Alonzo Redding,
NellieBurroughs,
ChasCBurroughs
W Burroughs,
Eddie Bacon,
Mabel Redding,
Myrtle Redding,
Burton L Adams,
Clifford Wilson,
NO PLACE GIVEN.
C P Glazebrook,
Chas A Persall,
Ewen C Persall,
DwightL Persall,
K C Hughes,
Newt B Herman,
Chester Gifford,
Homer C Gifford,
Jas F Forney,
Fay R Reynolds,
Albert Derby,
JohnG Olmstead,
A F Olmstead,
Peter Donley,
F R Glazebrook,
RACINE, O.
Harry Miles,
Charley Miles,
Howard Miles.
ANDERSON, CAL.
Rose Giles,
Clara Giles.
CORRY, PA.
HelenaEMcCray,
Winifred McCray
Nell McCray.
RIDGEWOOD, FLA.
Rhoda Davis,
Rosie Hayden,
Florence Bagley,
Eray Platt,
Charley Davis,
WalterBeardsley
Walter Squier,
Charley Squier,
Eliza Pendleton,
LewisPendleton,
Harry Doe,
HenryPendleton,
Herb't Beardslee,
Willis Lusk,
Anna Lusk.
ELK CREEK, WIS.
Bessie I Calkin,
Roy W Calkin,
Peter OPeterson,
George Gasson,
Mary Reid.
MULNANE, KAN.
GHBroughton,jr,
JohnJBroughton
M A Broughton.
WOODBURN, OR.
Mike Chamberlin
Frank Pluard,
Jos Pluard,
Anna Wright,
ZellaRemington,
E Remington,
Ofer Braut,
Nettie Morrin,
F Remington,
Beatrice Morrin,
Jessie Morrin,
Anna White,
Mattie H Morrin,
Zenas Young,
Jas Loughmiller,
Lida Doud,
Oliver Bourret,
Frank Settlemier
Mary Kester,
Elsie Settlemier,
Della Settlemier,
EmmaSettlemier
Ella Bronkey,
Clarence Cooley,
Thomas Morrin,
Chas Remington,
Roy Hicks,
Fred Cooley,
Nelson Doud,
Geo Bourret,
Frank W Tout,
Ella Wright,
Ida Bronkey,
Long Loughlin,
Nora Seehorn,
Dora Cooley,
Ina Cooley,
Addie Kennedy,
Fred Prevost,
Alex Prevost,
Alf Chamberlin,
Albert Engle.
CUMBERLAND, WIS.
Sadie R Bull,
T M Goodnough,
Mary Helms,
John Kirby,
Charley Bonnett,
Carrie Hackett,
Melvin Helms,
Winnie Nalty,
G E Waterman,
Cora Shipman,
MaudWaterman,
May Miller,
Ida L Williams,
MaryJane Bonett
Andy Kitan,
Jessie Lowe,
May Hodgkin,
Bertie Brinkley,
Lelah M Kirby,
Fred W Miller,
Leslie Smith,
M A McDonald,
Teddy Royce,
Myrtle Sippy,
M Waterman,
Flora Lee,
Albert Lee,
Hallie Bigelow,
Frank Pickett,
Charley Lawson,
August Johnson,
Emma Johnson,
AlberthaHoffm'n
Henry Fergerson
HAMILTON, MO.
W E Mitchell,
Ed S Rosenthal,
Jim Thornton,
Ed E Wilson,
Newt G Spratt,
Tom Mitchell,
CharleyMitchell,
A R McCoy,
R C Lannon,
Elmer Baker,
AlexanderBaker,
Delbert Baker,
Eil Penny,
A K Filson,
J A Mullin
CANTON, DAK.
Luella DeLong,
Abbie DeLong,
Lee DeLong,
Ed DeLong,
Fred DeLong,
Claud DeLong,
Mamie Farcells,
Linnie Spicer,
Lottie AMoulton,
GRAND VALLEY, PA.
Lily Thom,
Charles Thom,
Gusta McClintic,
Edna Atkins,
Myrtle Thom,
Robbie Thom,
UNIONVILLE, IA.
Minnie Jennet,
Ernest Jennet,
Harry Jennet,
Newel Jennet,
NEW HOPE, KAN.
Jos K Heilman,
Effie M Heilman.

Names this week, 339. Total, 5,868.

THE NEW HAT AND MUFF.

BY ELIZABETH L. GOULD.

There was a small person who had a new muff
Of bearskin, most shining and long;
And—as if one fine ornament was not enough—
She'd a tall wide-brimmed hat, richly feathered
and furred,
And trimmed in the front with a beautiful bird
That seemed ready to break out in song.

And every one said, "What a good little maid,
With her eyes on the ground;
And no glances around!
For pride is, of course, very wrong!
'Tis pleasant to find
A child with a mind
Where vanity does not belong."

"Now, though my new hat and my muff all can
see,
I am really as modest as modest can be,
And unconscious," mused little Miss Belle;
"But I certainly feel
(Though my thoughts I conceal)
I am looking exceedingly well."

—*St. Nicholas.*

CANARY HOUSEKEEPING.

BY LILLIE E. BARR.

If you would have real joy with your canary, let him begin housekeeping, for from the 14th of February to the end of May his heart is all aglow with desire to become a nest-holder and assume family cares.

"But, after all, it is all in the baking," as ladies so often say when telling one another how to make some delicate dish, so now success in pet bird housekeeping depends entirely upon the power of their mistress to let them alone. She can sit quietly in the room and watch them without harming or disturbing them, but she must not handle the cage, or move it in the least, or climb up to peep in the nest. Once a day she must give them fresh food and water and greens; then let them alone, until the little birds are feathered, when she can begin to handle them, and teach them to know and love her—an ample reward for her forbearance. Unless she is willing to deny herself the pleasure of peeping into the nest and letting her friends do the same, it is almost useless, even with the tamest birds, to attempt raising young ones.

Taking this self denial as a foundation for success, next notice the color and disposition of your bird; if he is gay and merry, get him a quiet female; if he is inclined to be shy and retiring, buy him a wife as confiding and merry as you can find; and be sure you choose for yourself, without much regard to the dealer's advice, unless he is a man you are in the habit of dealing with, and you know you can trust him.

Having bought your female, the next step is to look after their food, as at mating-time birds require rich living. Give them plenty of seed mixed with hemp and millet, as millet is excellent for the voice, and prepare an especial repast for them each day of rolled milk crackers thoroughly mixed with hard-boiled eggs, using both the yolk and white; this food must be given from the time of mating until the young birds are fledged and can crack seed for themselves, as it is the food upon which the parent bird will feed her young. Be sure it is fresh every day. One egg should last three days; simply cut off a piece, and put the rest in the ice-box or some other cool place for future use.

Give them lettuce, apple, the white tops of celery, or cress every day. Lettuce is preferable to all other greens for birds. Above all things, remember to put a bit of dry mortar or lime in the cage or room for the female to eat, so that her egg-shell may be hard; this is absolutely necessary. A red-pepper pod hung where they can get it is also very good for them, and for a tidbit a bit of sponge-cake soaked in sherry or port wine is thoroughly enjoyed, and helps to keep the female's strength up while building and sitting; an excellent thing to do, as she can then attend to her baby birds better, and is not likely to eat her eggs—a trick ill-fed birds are apt to indulge in.

As soon as your birds have become acquainted, put them together. At first for a day or so they may fight, for birds have real quarrels, and do not disdain to resort to sharp taps with their bills, but this will not last long.

If you have an empty room or garret that is light, and that you are sure is free from rats or mice, turn your birds loose in it, simply nailing the nest to the wall, with the material for building loosely tacked in a bunch just above it, within easy reach of the mother bird, as she likes to sit on her nest that is to be and pull her materials down to her as she needs them. Hang her own and her mate's cage beside the nest, as they will go to bed in them every night until she begins to sit, when her mate will sleep in the one nearest her, or on a perch beside her, if one is provided for him; but it must be put up before they begin to build. He is very jealous of her now, and his tender devotion to her is beautiful to watch. Sprinkle plenty of gravel on the floor beneath the nest, put the seed in one dish and the prepared food in another, and use the cage cup for water. Do not put the nest too high, as the air is close near the top of a room.

If you have not an empty room to spare, then buy a large common cage with a wooden back, scald it all over with strong soda-water to keep the lice away, rinsing it with hot soda-water also. Then secure it at a good height from the floor, but not so high that you will shake it when you renew the supply of food or water. Cover the floor thickly with gravel, for the cage must not be cleaned again until the young birds have left the nest; then place the food in a dish small enough to prevent all risk of shaking the cage in taking it in and out to replenish it. The water should be so arranged that the birds cannot wet themselves by trying to bathe in it, as a drop of water will destroy the eggs.

The men in bird stores tell us that a wire or tin cage covered with Canton flannel is best. I have always found that my finest broods were raised in small open-work wicker baskets. One of my birds raised a exceptionally fine brood in the shuck covering of a wine bottle, cut half way down and tacked to the side of her cage. She worked two whole days making openings all round and under it before she began to build. They are building now in a little bonbon basket, and seemed to regard it as the most desirable house they ever had.

Whatever you use for the nest—wire, tin or wicker—be sure and secure it firmly, and where it cannot be shaken. I never use the flannel, but it may be good for all that. I simply get a bit of new Manila rope and a bit of soft cotton rope—less of the latter—and shred it up as finely as possible, then secure it above or beside the nest. Bits of feathers and soft linen ravellings form good materials to line the nest with.

In seven or eight days after mating commences, the nest is finished and the first egg laid. The female bird usually lays one egg every day until she has laid her full number, which is four or seven; then she begins to sit, and for thirteen days the little creature that is usually so active and restless sits almost motionless, her loving little heart throbbing against the eggs, and her feathers and life-heat warming them into existence. Now it will repay you to sit silently in an out of the way corner and watch how tenderly her mate feeds her, how loving he is, and how willingly he takes her place on the nest while she stretches her wings and limbs.

If all goes well, and they are not disturbed, at the end of thirteen days the first-laid egg is hatched, and so on each day one egg is hatched, until the whole brood of naked blind little birdies lies helplessly in the nest. Now you may take a look in, just to see if all of the eggs are hatched. If not, take the one not hatched out with a spoon, and hold the egg before a strong light; if veins show against the shell, it may hatch yet, and can be returned to the nest, but if it is transparent, it is spoiled, and may be thrown away.

The birds want to be and must be let alone now until the little ones are feathered, although you must keep a sharp lookout from a distance to see that they are all right, and that they do not wiggle out of the nest, and that all the family and friends do not run for a peep at the new birds. I lost a whole brood in this way. I kept looking at them and showing them to every one, and the consequence was that the father, evidently with the mother's consent, killed the whole nestful. A friend had to raise her first brood herself, because the father and mother left them when troubled by people peering into the nest. She used a quill for the purpose, splitting it, and placing the cracker and egg in it, she gave each bird three or four quillfuls at a time, feeling them once an hour.

In a few weeks your birdies will be fledged; then you can begin to handle them, and teach them to love and know you, and you will find it a most delightful reward for your forbearance during their housekeeping time.—*Harper's Young People.*

INDIAN PICTURE-WRITING.

Let us see how an Indian of North America goes to work to write.

Suppose a wild Indian belonging to the great clan whose members call themselves the Turtles, makes a raid on a village of huts and wigwams owned by enemies belonging to the widespread clan called the Bear clan. Suppose it has taken the Turtles three days of hard travel through forests and over the hills to reach the Bears. By means of their crafty spies, they find that the brave men of the Bears are away hunting moose, and that most of the squaws and pappooses are either in the fields of maize or in the woods, where the berries are ripe, and only a few old men and women are left behind to keep watch over some ponies and oxen. Then the Turtles, each clutching his bow, creep on the village under cover of the woods, and with a terrific yell rush at the wigwams. The old people run into the bushes, frightened almost to death, as you can imagine. Then the Turtles gather up all the ponies and oxen, drive them off, burn all the wigwams they can, and hurry home with the cattle. Now these savages think they have done quite a fine thing in robbing their neighbors of their cattle and plundering and burning their homes, as does one great nation in Europe, when, like our Turtle chieftain, badly counseled by wicked and ambitious men, it robs another of a great province, and forces the wretched people who dwell there to obey the laws of a nation they dislike. And they wish to let other Indians know what clever robbers they have been. So the Turtle chief chooses a piece of smooth, cream-colored birch bark, chews up a little tobacco to serve as ink, plucks a twig of soft wood for a pen, and with the tobacco juice draws the following pictures: First comes a turtle, and it is a very big turtle, because he thinks that he and his clan are very great personages indeed. Then he draws as many waving lines, to represent bows, as there are Indians in his party, and perhaps the same number of Indians with topknot; his lines bend forward to show in what direction the trail went. Following these, a rising sun stands for day-break, and three lines under it mean that three days went by in going to the Bears. Next, he puts down as many funny little pyramids as there were Bear wigwams, and draws them upside down to show that they were destroyed. After that, he draws, as well as he can, a wee, wee bear, very small, in order to show his contempt for the Bears. Finally, he draws with the greatest care as many oxen and ponies as he has captured, because he is chiefly proud of this part of his exploit and wishes all the world of the woods to know what a great and successful robber he is. He does not tell that the Bear braves were away when he surprised the camp, and probably does not not care to tell that part of the story. We may understand it from the absence of any sign for scalps. Had there been resistance and men slain on either side, the exact number of dead would have been noted by drawing just as many human figures without their heads.—*Henry Eckford, in St. Nicholas for March.*

CARLO.

BY EFFIE SQUIER.

How well we all remember Carlo! He was a dear old dog, and belonged to Mr. Rhodes, the constable of our town.

Carlo always made a point of attending all the fires in the town. He could mount a ladder like a fireman, and well do I recollect the last of his adventures.

It was toward evening on a holiday, and few people were in the place, as most of the citizens of the town were absent on a popular excursion.

I remember feeling sadly disappointed at having to miss the excursion myself. At about five o'clock the bells in the churches began to ring very loud and fast, and Carlo, who had been lazily sleeping and watching the place, started up, and, with two or three expressive growls that summoned his master, ran with all speed for the fire.

The dog was very busy and intelligent all the time, dragging down the stairs, with great speed and care, things of every description.

As the last house was burning, the cry of a child was heard in the upper story.

Of course it was out of the question for any one to go up and expect to come back; but Carlo seemed to take in the situation at a glance. Knowing in his dog mind that the first stories were already in a blaze, he leaped up the ladder and jumped in through the window. The fire and smoke soon drove him back, but his master, who appeared at that moment, shouted to him to go in, and the people cheered. Whether he understood or not, he again entered the window, and when all hope of his return had been given up, a loud shout announced his arrival. He was terribly burned, and fell before he reached the ground; still holding with wonderful firmness a little babe.

The child did not prove to be greatly harmed; but poor Carlo's injuries were fatal. The brave dog received every care, but he died the next day.—*St. Nicholas for March.*

A HUMMING BIRD'S MISTAKE.

I dare say you know that humming birds belong to America. They are the sweetest, prettiest little creatures in the world. Fancy what tiny little things they must be when an ordinary sized one only weighs a tenth part of an ounce avoirdupois. They feed by thrusting their bills and tongues into the blossoms of trees, and so suck the sweet juice and honey from them. They are called humming birds because they make a noise like a spinning wheel when they fly. I read the other day of a little humming bird making a very funny mistake. A lady was sitting on her veranda at Flemington, New Jersey, working, and I suppose she sat very quiet without moving at all. She wore a pair of slippers with gay flowers embroidered on them, and presently a little humming bird flew down, and perching on her slippers, began pecking at them, mistaking the embroidered flowers for real ones.

A Bonanza Mine

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which, as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections, thousands testify.

The Sunday School.

First Quarterly Review.

LESSON 13, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1886.

Titles and Golden Texts.

Golden Text for the Quarter—He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.—John 8: 12.

1. JOSIAH AND THE BOOK OF THE LAW.

He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord.—2 Kings 22: 2.

2. JEREMIAH PREDICTING THE CAPTIVITY.

The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved.—Jer. 8: 20.

3. THE FAITHFUL RECHABITES.

For unto this day they drink none, but obey their father's commandments.—Jer. 35: 14.

4. CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH.

By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea, we wept, when we remembered Zion.—Psa. 147: 1.

5. DANIEL IN BABYLON.

Wherewithal shall a young man man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to thy word.—Psa. 119; 9.

6. THE FIERY FURNACE.

Our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace.—Dan. 3: 17.

7. THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.—Daniel 5: 27.

8. THE SECOND TEMPLE.

They praised the Lord because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid.—Ezra 3: 11.

9. NEHEMIAH'S PRAYER.

Give us help from trouble; for vain is the help of man.—Psa. 108: 12.

10. READING THE LAW.

So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.—Neb. 8: 8.

11. ESTHER'S PETITION.

So will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I perish, I perish.—Esther 4: 16.

12. MESSIAH'S MESSENGER.

Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me.—Mal. 3: 1.

Hints for the Primary Teacher.

This review may be used and lessons recalled by dividing into subjects. Print each on the blackboad, and question.

The Book of the Law.—We have had two lessons about this book of the law. What do we call it now? How much of the Bible did they have in Jerusalem in the time of their kings? What did they mean by the law? Whose law? Who was the king when the lost roll was found? How old was Josiah when he was made king? How old when he began to seek the Lord for himself and his people? What did he do to help them to worship God? What did he do and say when the lost roll was found? Did King Josiah set a good example to his people? How? What does the golden text say of him? How is King Josiah a good example for every child? Almost two hundred years after Josiah's time, there was a great Bible reading. It was not far from the place where the lost roll had been found; but how changed everything had been in all those years! The temple which Josiah repaired had been destroyed and built again; the city walls were long in ruins, but the men had worked two months, night and day, to put new walls around the city they loved. What was the name of the scribe who stood on the pulpit of wood, and read from the book of the law? How many helped him? What does a golden text say about the reading? Did the people understand? What kind, happy things did they do after the Bible-reading? What does the Bible say about loving God and loving our neighbor? In what way can we show our love to them? How soon is a child old enough to obey the Bible teachings?

Prayer—We have just two lessons about prayer; but in almost all you can find something which proves the need and help of prayer. What is the name of the lesson about Nehemiah? What was he doing in Persia? How did he hear of the trouble and poverty of the Jews who had gone back to Jerusalem? In his praying, of what covenant did he speak to God? What is a covenant? Does our Heavenly Father love to hear us remind him of his promises? He never forgets us; but we forget his words, and he says, "I will be inquired of." What did Nehemiah confess? What should we confess when we repent and pray? Nehemiah wanted to go to Jerusalem, but did not see how to ask the king. How did he ask God's help about that? What is the prayer in the golden text about trouble? Did God answer Nehemiah and help him? What is the name of the lesson about Esther? Meaning of "petition?" Whose name is not in all the story? What things can you tell which proves that God's hand led Esther all her her life? How many people in Shushan prayed three days? For what did Esther pray? What did the king hold out to her to her to show his favor? What does our King say which proves that all may come, and none ask in vain? How was Mordecai rewarded for kindness to the orphan child? How were all the Jews saved from destruction by the beautiful queen? Let several children share in telling parts of Esther's story.

Praise and Worship—Our first story of worship was a scene on a great plain—thousands in gay dress, sounds of music and gladness, and, in sight of all a golden image. Who built it? In whose honor? What was the command of king Nebuchadnezzar about falling down before it? When the three brave men answered the king, what did they say? Whom did they serve? Who came to them and walked with them in the fire? Did they praise and worship him in the flames? Why? Another time of praise was at a great, joyful meeting over the laying of some foundation stones. Where? What building? Whose house? What heathen king helped the people to build? Why could the Jews then sing so gladly, "The Lord is good; his mercy endureth forever?" Have we more reason to say so than they had? Why?

Purity—We have learned of some who lived pure, true lives, and knew how to ask strength from God to keep them from temptation. Who were the faithful tribe who obeyed their father Jonadab? How did Jeremiah, by them, teach a lesson to the Jews in Jerusalem? What did they say when asked to dink wine? What reason did they give? What commandment had they obeyed, and what promise did God God give them for their obedience to their father? What did Daniel purpose in his heart? How did God bless Daniel with tender love and care? How many companions had Daniel in his band of hope? Would they have been willing to look at a picture or page they needed to hide away? Would they have listened to whispers or any talk they would have liked mother to hear, if they had been at home? What did God give these four wise boys? What safe, strong word can you say when tempted? What did Jesus say, when he talked of the blessed ones, about the pure in heart?

Punishment—We have had a sad story of sin and slavery for the whole nation of Jews. Who had chosen them to be his own people? For what had he sent them teachers and prophets? What were some of the warnings? What sins did they commit, and what is said said of some of their kings? What kind of worship was often seen? Who came against Jerusalem, and what did he do to walls, temple, palaces? What became of the king, the princes, the people, and who only was left in the land? Where were the prisoners taken and what did they do "by the rivers of Babylon"? What does sin always bring? Did they deserve to be punished? Who can deliver from sin? The night that the fingers were seen writing on the wall, what were king and people doing? How had the king insulted God? Was it any excuse that he had been drinking wine, and might not have known what he did? Is it any excuse to say, "I didn't think?"

Prophecy—That is, something told before it comes to pass. Who only knows the future? Who must have taught the prophets, whose words have come true years after they were spoken? Who said the Jews should be carried away as captives? Jeremiah wept, and begged them to turn to God for mercy. Did they? How many years were they captive? Who became a prophet to explain dreams and visions? Who only could read the writing on the wall? Who was the last of the prophets and what glad news did he tell? What prophecies can you think of which have been fulfilled? What have you learned about God's word? When you see how much has been fulfilled are you sure every word will come to pass? Try and find out what Jesus said about that. Ought all this to make you fear most, or love most? Why? Whom did Malachi mean by "the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in?" Do you delight in Him?

BIBLE	TRUE.
PRAYER	HEARD.
PRAISE	ACCEPTED.
PURITY	BLESSED.
PUNISHMENT	JUST.
PROPHECY	SURE.

Thus sum up the divisions once more, question and explain to bring out one by one the words to be printed on the board for final review.—*Faith Latimer in Sunday School Times.*

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila, Pa.

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Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.

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RIDGE'S FOOD

Joyous, Happy Children

are indebted [illegible] health, [illegible] indorsement that Ridge's Food is the best food for [illegible]

For Infants and Invalids

How the Sun Affects the Washington Monument.

At the meeting of the Washington Monument society Col. Casey made some very interesting statements to the members in regard to the peculiarities and habits of the great obelisk. It appears that the great obelisk is a moving, if not a living thing. [illegible] apex of the monument moves [illegible] inch westward [illegible] sun's rays [illegible] again [illegible] reaches the western side. [illegible] the sun [illegible] the masonry, and the plummet that is suspended in the interior of the monument [illegible] to day.

Gold Mines

are very uncertain property; for every paying mine a hundred [illegible] you write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, you will receive, free, full particulars about new business [illegible] over $5 in a day [illegible] home, and [illegible] day. Both sexes; all ages. Capital not required; [illegible] address, at once.

The Mahdi Couldn't.

Lord Wolseley in the course of a lecture given recently in England told several anecdotes [illegible] his officer [illegible] eye, was [illegible] a zealous follower of the Mahdi. "Why do you believe in him?" [illegible] officer. "I believe in him," replied the man, "because [illegible]" The officer took out his eye, tossed it [illegible] put it back [illegible] "D'ye think the Mahdi could do that?" [illegible] man was appalled and [illegible] other words.

—The magical effects of St. Jacobs Oil in removing pain, render it at all times valuable [illegible] neuralgia [illegible]

An Incident at Lookout Mountain Battle.

A capital story is told [illegible] from Lookout Mountain [illegible] clergyman [illegible] escorted [illegible] Confederate [illegible] during the [illegible] afterwards [illegible]

As they [illegible] "Here," h[illegible] charge. [illegible] pointed [illegible] stalwart [illegible] on that! [illegible] got no sen[illegible] run that day [illegible]

"And do you know, sir," he added, "I couldn't [illegible] been my [illegible] laughter, [illegible] me mad, [illegible] boys didn't [illegible] laughing."

Cure for the Deaf.

Peck's patent improved cushioned ear drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, [illegible] and comfortable [illegible] and even whispers [illegible] refer to those [illegible] trated book [illegible] F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible] this paper.

Japanese Puzzled by a Negro.

When I was in the country (Japan) in the interior a foreigner was a curiosity, even to the Chinaman or Jap [illegible] On a visit made in the summer of 1871 I went to the famous hot springs at Hakone; nearly every [illegible] much of an exhibition as Jo-Jo [illegible] woman with [illegible] servant, da[illegible] with me, [illegible] the innocent [illegible] would come [illegible] black off w[illegible] prised they [illegible] with the co[illegible] people so m[illegible]

To Weak Men

Suffering from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, Loss of Vitality, Weakness of Body and Mind, etc. [illegible] treatise cont[illegible] tain restoration [illegible] of charge. Address Prof. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn.

A Knowing Child.

Many grown [illegible] themselves to [illegible] old to one o[illegible] days since, [illegible] letter, John[illegible] caller had [illegible] penmanship. [illegible] reply, "but i[illegible] The same p[illegible] once if he co[illegible] I can't make [illegible]

Very Well Put.

Why do we defer till to-morrow what we should do to-day? [illegible] cough till it [illegible] and Consumption [illegible] DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM [illegible] cure if taken [illegible] known to fail [illegible] to directions [illegible] is conquered, [illegible] should require [illegible] better medicine.

A Druggist's Story.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, druggist, Newburg, N. Y., [illegible] past ten years [illegible] WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can [illegible] of any other [illegible] a customer spe[illegible] tues in the hig[illegible] mended it in a[illegible] ing Cough with [illegible] used it in my [illegible] in fact, always [illegible] closet."

—The BLADE knows Maher & Grosh to be thoroughly reliable.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

SMUT.—Will the editor or some one else give through the BLADE FARM some way to prepare seed wheat to prevent smut.—J. F. GRAVES, Adrian, Minn. [Make a solution of say one pound of bluestone (sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol) to two gallons of water; put the solution in a tub or other wooden vessel; then put in wheat to within two or three inches of the surface; stir it well, and then let it stand an hour longer. At the expiration of this time, the light (diseased) grains of wheat as well as the smut, will rise to the surface, and may be skimmed off. After the wheat has been taken out of the vessel, it should be spread on a dry floor, and thoroughly sprinkled with recently slacked lime. If necessary, it may remain in this state several days before sowing.—ED.]

HORSES MANE.—Will the editor or some reader of the BLADE please tell me the cause of a horse's mane tangling sometimes, caused as some say by witches, and also cure for the same; have heard that a buck put in the stable would stop it.—INQUIRER. [Witches have no more to do with the mane of a horse than has a yellow dog with eating soft soap. Take about five cents worth of borax; put it in a quart of rain water and shake it up well for a few days until dissolved. Then dip a comb in the solution and comb the mane. Do this until the hairs are pretty damp. We think this will settle the knotty question. ED.]

FISH COMMISSIONERS.—I have made me a pond, and thought of trying to raise carp. Will you please give me the name and address of Nebraska state fish commissioner? —J. C. SCOTT, Valparaiso, Neb. [Address either Robert R. Livingston, Plattsmouth, or B. E. B. Kennedy, Omaha.—ED.]

HÆMATURIA.—I have a good young mare, six years old, which is affected with kidney or bladder disorder, I think. She is in good order, eats hearty, and is full of life, but when I put her in to work she goes all right for a while, then she begins to walk a little stiff, with hind legs apart, and soon gives out; will sometimes lie down. She sweats and twitches in the muscles. Her urine is highly colored. Can she be permanently cured? Please give treatment.—W. B. BAIN, Bavaria, Kansas. [Your mare acts as if suffering from an excess of urea in the blood. It attacks both mares and horses. The first thing is to get free action of the bowels, with a medicine that will act on the kidneys. Give powdered aloes, five drachms; cream tartar, one and a half ounces. Mix in a pint or two of warm water. Repeat if it does not act in five to six hours. An injection composed of a quart of soap and water with four ounces of oil of turpentine should be thrown up the rectum. Give plenty of cold water. After the medicine has worked give this tonic: Sulphate of iron, two drachms; powdered nux vomica, one drachm. Give as a ball three times a day. Give complete rest, low, plain diet and an abundance of air in a yard for several weeks.—ED.]

WHAT AILS MY COW?—Several weeks ago one of my cows came up and laid down. When I wanted to milk her she could not get up without help, but seemed all right after up. She laid down again after milking, and has not been up since. Looks hearty and eats hearty. She crawls around on her knees.—GEORGE WEITER, JR., Glidden, Iowa. [Your cow is no doubt attacked with rheumatism. Change her bedding often, and keep her dry, clean and warm. Give your cow this: Flour of sulphur, eight ounces; ginger, one-half ounce. Give in gruel every third day for two weeks. Then, for a week give one and a half ounces of saltpeter each day in drinking water. Rub along back from over kidneys with olive oil, two ounces; oil of turpentine and a strong solution of ammonia, one ounce each. It would be well to wrap hind quarters to keep the cow warm.—ED.]

ROUP.—Please will you or some of the readers of the BLADE tell me what to do for my chickens? Their eyes get sore and finally get blind. They froth at the mouth, the tongue and throat inflames and is of a deep yellow cast.—J. W. BURRITT, Servery, Kan. [Your chickens have roup. As soon as you see a fowl attacked remove it at once from the others. Keep it in a warm, dry place. Give pure fresh water to drink. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil at once. Inject the nostrils and mouth with borax and water. Shortly after giving the oil give one-third teaspoonful twice a day of this powder: Chlorate of potash, one-half ounce; cayenne pepper, half an ounce; hyposulph. soda, two ounces; asafœtida, one ounce; citrate of iron, half a drachm. Powder well. Give soft, warm food.—ED.]

SUCKING COW—DOG WITH WEAK LEGS.—Will some one tell me what to do with my cow to break her of sucking herself. Also what is the matter with my dog, and what will cure him. He is a little more than two months old, and is lively and healthy except his fore legs which seem to be so weak in the joints that they bow out and he can scarcely walk. Is a good blooded setter, growing very fast.—G. LESLIE, Nebraska. [The best thing we know of is to take a leather band, say two inches wide, drive small nails through it and line it inside. Fit this as a band on her nose in a way that will not prevent her eating. Bridle it back over the head. When the cow attempts to suck herself the nails will give her a reminder that she must save the milk for her owner. This will have the desired effect. As to your dog, do not attempt to give him medicine if he is well. He will likely come out all right. If not, write us again in about two months.—ED.

PEANUTS.—I would like some information on raising peanuts. How to plant them, what time to plant, how to cultivate, how to gather, what kind of soil, etc.—JAMES A. SPAHR, Sulphur Springs, Ohio. [This is a legumen, and is cultivated with profit in the southern states, on light sandy lands, where it yields from twenty to even fifty bushels per acre, besides furnishing much haulm for forage. It is sown in drills four or five feet apart, and worked with a light plow or cultivator immediately after the plants show themselves above ground. They soon overspread the whole surface, like a bushy running pea. It has a yellowish pea-like blossom. The small pod, contained in the blossom, strikes downward into the soil, and ripens its seeds beneath the surface. When properly matured, the pods are loosened by a fork and pulled up by hand, and after curing are put under cover for winter's use. They contain a large quantity of oil, but in other respects, closely resemble the common pea and bean in their nutritive qualities. They are in high repute for their fattening qualites.

MULBERRIES.—Will you or some reader of the BLADE please give me some information regarding Russian mulberry timber culture. How many varieties are there and which is the best for timber and which for berries? About how much seed would it take for ten acres? Where can I get the seed from. I would like some home grown, some that I could rely on. I would like to get it from some of the Nebraska or Kansas Minonites. Would they be allowed timber on timber claims? I have heard some say they were not. And I would also like some information regarding the catalpa for timber. There are several specie of the mora or mulberry. The white kind is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed silk worms, though in some parts of the world they are said to prefer the black mulberry. The plants are sometimes raised from seed, one ounce of which will produce 5,000 trees, if sown in rich, loamy soil in the latter part of April or early in May, but the plants will require protection the first winter. The seed houses sell seed. The seeds may be planted in drills four feet apart, and not more than one inch deep. If the soil be heavy, cover the seed with leaf-mould or some other fine mellow dirt. The different kinds of mulberries are more commonly propogated by layers and cuttings put down in the spring. The one advertised as the Russian mulbury is not a distinct variety, for being raised as they have been from seed, they vary much in minor respects. The trees are good enough to grow for silk or for timber, being of rapid growth, hence very desirable in treeless regions but for fruit they have no marked value. This kind of small trees may be had of fruit culturists at about $2.50 per dozen. The ever-bearing Downing mulbury is a good one. Both mulbury and catalpas would be counted as timber trees. The catalpa is said to be excellent for making railroad ties. ED.]

REMOVING STUMPS.—As I see almost everything answered in this department I would like to ask if you can tell me what is the best penetrative for removing stumps, and how applied? Have seen coal oil recommended, but I never had any success with it. How about benzine or turpentine?—D. F. BLACKBURN, Fortville, Ind. [Benzine or turpentine are too slow in their action. Some years ago a company was formed in California to manufacture giant powder especially adaped for blowing up stumps. Since then factories have started in various sections that manufacture stump destroying powder similar to the giant. In this city it is called the Great Western powder, and in other cities it has other names. You can buy it made up into cartridges in many places, and it is said to be the very thing needed to get rid of stumps.—ED.]

WEAVIL.—Can you, or any of your many readers, tell me what will keep the weavil out of wheat in the granary? Will a thorough cleansing and fumigating with sulphur keep them out of the next crop, if the bin is kept closed?—A CONSTANT READER. [The best known way to destroy the weavil, we believe, will be to put the wheat in a tight bin and place a saucer of bisulphide of carbon on top of it. The bisulphide is heavier than air, sinks down through the wheat, penetrating all through the air spaces, and kills every insect. The above has been used with much satisfaction.—ED.]

BROOM CORN.—Will you please tell me how to raise broom corn? Is it a profitable crop? Where can I get good seed?—W. F. T., Barleyville, Kan. [See WEEKLY BLADE February 18. As to its profitableness, much depends upon your nearness to market, your soil, etc. Experience is necessary. Seed May be had of any seed dealer.—ED.]

CARP.—Can German carp be transported by mail, and are they for free distribution by the state or United States?—[Carp are not sent by mail. They are distributed by both the United States and state governments free.—ED.]

TOBACCO.—Mr. John Lipe and others, Brinckley, Ind., wish to know about tobacco culture. See Weekly BLADE of February 11.—ED.]

RECEIVED.

The sixth number of the Michigan *Horticulturist*, published by W. H. Burr Publishing company, Detroit, Mich., has made its appearance. It is edited by Charles W. Garfield. It has a neat appearance and its contents are varied to meet the tastes of readers for which it is printed.

Rays of Light, a monthly magazine devoted to bee keeping and poultry raising. Published monthly at North Manchester, Ind., by J. J. Martin & Co.

SUCKING COW.—I would like to ask through your department for a cure of a cow of sucking herself. I have a 3-year-old cow that would be very valuable only for this habit.—ED. GRINGO, Bristol, Conn. [Read reply to G. Leslie, Neb.—ED.]

Potato Culture.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

When properly grown and handled the potato is a good crop to produce, and with modern improvements and culture, they are a far pleasanter crop to grow than formerly. My first crop of potatos was cultivated entirely by hand, after the ground was plowed and harrowed, and those days I thought farming was hard business, and I began to cast about for something easier and pleasanter to do; but somehow, after trying various occupations, I finally concluded that farming was more to my liking than anything else. But that is not the way I grow potatos now. With implements now to be had, the work can most all be done with the horse.

For potatos, I prefer sod ground, or land that has been planted but one year, and if you wish to grow them of best quality, a heavy coat of manure is undesirable, and my preference is to have it spread on the land after being well plowed, and then thoroughly harrowed in, when we are ready to mark or furrow out for dropping the seed. This may be done with the Eclipse horse hoe. It is the most perfect cultivator probably in use, because it has different adjustments and attachments for all conditions of the crop in cultivating and hoeing, to say nothing of covering the seed, which is an important item of labor. We should always substitute horse for manual labor, whenever and wherever it can be done. I like to plant my potatoes in drills and thus I run my cultivator but one way and the more it is run through the better. It should certainly be run as often as once a week, from the time the rows can be seen across the field, until after bloom. I deem it very advisable to draw a light harrow over the field two or three times, at intervals of a few days or a week, after planting, as it greatly assists in freeing the hills from weeds, and benefits the growth, by stirring up the soil, thus preventing a crust over the young shoots.

In digging, I prefer a potatoe hook for my own use, to anything yet tried, but when I can, I prefer to let the job to persons who will dig them on shares.—F. H. D., Corning, N. Y.

Egg Record.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I herewith send you a record of the number of eggs produced by my game hens during the past year, and ask can any of the million BLADE readers beat it without better attention than I gave mine? Their chief feed was whole corn, with once in a while a feed of scalded wheat bran, meal and oats. I commenced on the 1st day of January, 1885, with 60 hens and 19 males—13 too many of the latter, but for want of a better place let them run with the hens. At the end of the year the number of hens was reduced to 20, so that the average number for the year was about 40. During the year we had hatched about 250 young chicks by these same hens. I will give the number for each month in dozens: January 24½, February 27, March 33, April 41¼, May 71, June 53½, July 49, August 39½, September, 31½, October 16, November 3, December 1½; total, 382½ dozen or 4,590 eggs, or 114¾ to the hen. I am aware that some hens lay more than this number, but some will lay a less number, and I consider the above a good average.—JOSEPH S. MATTER, Kirksville, Mo.

Testing Seeds.

Mr. William R. Lazenby, Director of the Ohio Agricultural station, has sent out the following circular:

Last year over three millions of acres were planted with corn in the State of Ohio. The season was an exceptionally favorable one, yet the average yield was only about 37 bushels per acre.

Prominent among the causes tending to produce this low average is the planting of poor seed.

As a rule, it requires one bushel of seed corn for every eight acres. At this rate, 375,000 bushels of corn were used last year, worth at least one-half as many dollars.

If only a small per cent. of this seed had lost its vitality, and thus failed to grow, the aggregate loss would amount to thousands of dollars in cost of seed alone. This, however, is a small item compared with the loss on the future crop. In order to prevent loss from planting poor seed, the experiment station stands ready to test, free of charge, all seeds sent for that purpose.

In selecting samples for testing, great care should be taken to secure a fair, average sample.

DIRECTIONS FOR SAMPLING AND SENDING CORN.

Samples of seed corn should be selected as follows: One hundred and five ears should be taken from different parts of the bin or crib, and one kernel taken from the middle of each ear. If the corn is shelled, a fair, average sample of 206 kernels should be selected. Wherever convenient, the Station would like to have the following plan adopted, viz: one kernel from the middle, one from the butt and one from the tip of each of 100 ears, the tip, middle and butt kernels kept separate.

Of the smaller field seeds, such as wheat, clover, timothy, etc., about two ounces should be sent. Of garden vegetables, half an ounce.

These samples should be sent by mail, in stout paper bags or boxes, or cloth bags, securely tied, but not sealed. The name of the sender should be written on the outside of each package with "from" written above it; there should be no writing inside the package. Under these conditions the postage is one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, which must be fully prepaid or the package will not be forwarded. A letter should accompany the package, giving the name of the variety of seed sent, the year in which it was grown, by whom it was grown or from whom purchased, and other points of interest. In the case of corn, it should be stated how the corn was cured, and how kept during winter.

The report on the germination of a sample should not be expected sooner than two weeks after the sample is sent. All communications and packages should be addressed, EXPERIMENT STATION, Columbus, Ohio.

Horses' Feet.

An exchange says: So many people in Allegheny and the suburbs have valuable horses, who are troubled with diseases of the feet, that the following hints, by an old blacksmith, will be of general interest to the readers of this page: "There are many causes of bad feet with horses. A young horse very seldom has bad feet. You can work a horse barefooted all his life, and his feet may wear down and get tender, but they will always be sound. One great cause of trouble with the feet is that horses are, after they are shod, allowed to stand in filthy stalls, and another is keeping shoes on too long. On these accounts they get out of shape, and corns and narrowing at the heel follow. Then the horse is taken to a blacksmith and a first-class job ordered. Now, in this case, if the blacksmith could make a foot and then shoe it he could fill the order. After the horse is shod his feet are sore, and he travels no better, but worse, if anything, than before. Then the shoer is blamed. The foot is certain to have some inflammation in it, and the slightest fever in the hoof will damage it very badly. Shoeing too close at the heel, setting shoes too far back, and filing the toe off are bad practices. The shoe should always be as large as the foot. No one ever saw a foot too wide. Hard riding or driving often causes bad feet. If a horse gets foundered, instead of doctoring for founder the owner loses about a week in going from one smith to another to get better shoeing. Any good shoer can tell by looking at the shoe whether it hurts or not, but instead of being frank about it many shoers will say that the fault is with the smith who did the job just before him, and not with the foot."

WASHIFGTON SOCIETY.

Jeffersonian Simplicity Out of Tune With the Times in Which We Live—Gorgeous Entertainments and Great Crowds to See Them—Sketches of Some of Official Social Circles.

A great deal has been written of late constrasting the supposed "Jeffersonian simplicity" of the political side of the present administration with the brilliant and pretentious extravagance displayed in official society at the capital. Washington has undoubtedly been gay this winter, and an unusual amount of money has been expended in dress and entertainments, but all this really has no relation to the administration *per se*. There are more wealthy people in Washington than ever before, more fine houses and more women with an ambition to shine. The ruling element in capital society this season comes from New York, where more money is sometimes spent for a single entertainment—the Vanderbilt ball for instance—than all the receptions in Washington have cost for the entire season.

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND.

[From a pencil sketch.]

"Not long ago it was seldom that anything more than a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a glass of punch were offered at receptions or other evening entertainments," remarked a well-known society lady the other day: "So late as the Hayes administration, when Senor Matilla gave a grand reception at Wormley's in honor of the marriage of the King of Spain, champagne and terrapin were served, and it was considered a princely extravagance. But now the finest and most expensive wines are served as freely as claret punch was ten years ago, and terrapin is as common as chicken salad. The Leiters and the Whitneys and other wealthy people who have recently come to Washington, have set a fashion that has prevented many people who would like to entertain from doing so."

But all these are incidents to a general conclusion. In fact times have changed, and if Jefferson were president to-day he would not wear snuffy and untidy clothes at a reception, nor would Jackson smoke a corncob pipe on the lawn in front of the White House, but the choicest Havana cigars.

The way New Yorkers have "taken up" Washington of late is quite striking. With some of the large contingent from Manhattan Island now here an impression seems to prevail that anything and everything is permissible in Washington, even to attending the President's formal receptions without invitations; but they are being rapidly disabused of their errors.

None of them have tried the experiment on President Cleveland that a very fashionable New York woman did on President Arthur, when she went to the White house and refused to shake hands with even him or Mrs. McElroy, professing to think that the White house was no more than the Treasury building, and the President had no rights whatever in his own house. While Washington society is the most fleeting and transient in the world, its customs are unchanging and the laws of offical etiquette irrevocably laid down. Customs like that of confining all visiting to the hours from 3 to 6 p. m., are not generally known to people coming here and they are often annoyed when starting out calling at noon to find every house closed to them.

The mistress of the White House is regarded the leader of official society. Miss Cleveland, the President's sister, is, probably, the most intellectual and cultured lady who ever presided at the Executive Mansion. Gifted with a kindness of heart almost rare, even in women, and as generous and catholic a nature as can be human, she possesses a thorough classical education, considerable literary taste, and is highly qualified to grace the position she occupies. It is known that she does not fill the station from choice, or through any desire for prominence, but for considerations of duty to her brother; and while she gives so much time to satisfy the demands of "the people," and lends her refining influence to every requirement as mistress of the President's house, she would prefer retirement and devotion to her literary labors.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

[From a photograph by Mora.]

In person Miss Cleveland is of medium size, with a finely-shaped intellectual head, expressive gray eyes, light complexion and hair, thoough not of the pronounced blonde type. She has delicate, shapely hands, and a mouth and countenance denoting character and kindly grace. She dresses on all occasions in the most refined taste. She has won the hearts of the people of all shades in Washington to a degree rarely attained by any lady in her position. The last public reception of the season, on March 6, furnished a demonstration of her popularity, when five thousand people thronged to the White House, every one of whom she personally received with a pleasant manner, and gentle shake of the hand, challenging the patience and physical endurance of Grant in his most vigorous days. The very last one of this vast crowd received just as warm a welcome as did the first.

Usually on such occasions Miss Cleveland wears her hair dressed high—a style very becoming to the contour of her head—with a single rosebud nestling in the tresses. An incident of recent occurrence illustrates her character. At one of her receptions not long since a stout, elderly lady plainly clad elbowed her way through the crowd and after much effort stood before the hostess and was introduced. She was from Indiana, and said: "Miss Cleveland, I've come a good ways to get here, and I told my husband I didn't want to go back till I'd seen you, for I've heard and read a great deal about you and I wanted to look at your face, and now I guess I'm well paid for all the scrouging that it took to get to you." Miss Cleveland received her as kindly as if the wife of the first Senator in the land; asked her where she lived, about her family, her enjoyment while in the city, all about her home affairs, and finally as she let her pass on asked her to sit in the Blue Parlor and rest until the reception was over when she would be glad to talk more with her, which she did.

Mrs. Whitney, wife of the secretary of the Navy, has been the handsomest entertainer in Washington this winter and has occupied a very prominent place in society. Secretary and Mrs. Whitney came to Washington with very hospitable intentions. It was known there would be rather a scarcity of official entertainments. Two members of the cabinet, Sec. Lamar and Atty.-Gen. Garland, were quite out of the question as party-givers, both being widowers and otherwise disinclined to society. Neither Secs. Bayard, nor Endicott, nor Manning, nor Postmaster-Gen. Vilas are possessors of large means, so that it fell naturally to Sec. Whitney's lot, as the possessor of much money and a gay and accomplished wife, to do the party-giving.

It is said that Mrs. Whitney has a fund of $500,000 to draw upon for her entertainments, deposited to her credit by her brother, Oliver H. Payne. The ball was started rolling at the rate of three entertainments a week, which are estimated to cost altogether about $10,000 a month. But the temptation to abuse this generous hospitality was too great. Once a week, on Wednesday afternoons, the doors of the Whitney's house are open to the world—and the world flocks in. People come from every part of Washington, including all the shopkeepers on Seventh street. It is estimated that on a recent occasion there were 1,400 callers.

People who thought, or professed to think, the evening reception was public, or who wanted to make believe they had been invited, or who had no other chance of seeing the inside of a great house, went in gangs. Some of them, without taking the trouble to speak to the secretary or his wife, made a bee-line for the dining room, where terrapin steamed and champagne fizzed. The dancing men inaugurated impromptu balls and the secretary and Mrs. Whitney stood by to see it. The house is immense, and yet the crush was dreadful. The secretary and Mrs. Whitney take this state of affairs with perfect dignity and amiability; it is too late to remedy for this season, but another year there will be another system.

MRS. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

[From a photograph by Bell.]

Everybody has read about the uproar raised by an innocent little lady, Mrs. James Brown Potter, of New York, reading Sims's pathetic poem "Ostler Joe" at one of Mrs. Whitney's entertainments. Mrs. Potter, who was Miss Cora Urquhardt, of New Orleans, is well known in New York society and moves in the same circle as Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and others equally prominent. She is considerable of an elocutionist and is sought after to assist in amateur entertainments. She is very handsome and attractive and at one time had an inclination for the stage. Her reading of the poem in question was advised by two prominent Cabinet ladies, and there is nothing in it that should shock ladies who attend operas and receptions with bare busts and backs. Yet those who affect the "low and behold" style of dress were among the severest critics.

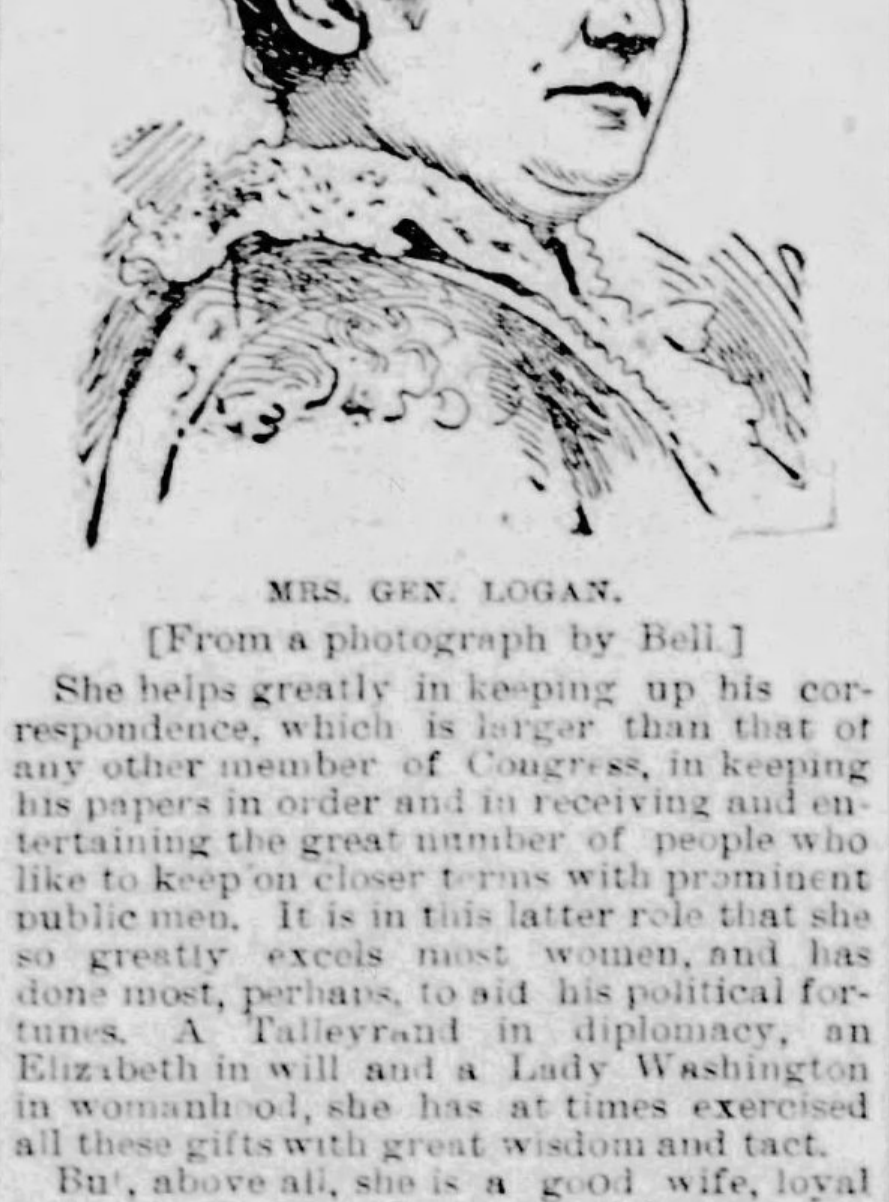
Another lady of prominence, Mrs. Speaker Carlisle, is a Kentuckian by birth, and grouped with all the other ladies of society here, for marked grace, royal bearing and womanly dignity, perhaps is unequalled. She would be selected as the star of the first magnitude in the group. She has beautiful but mild black eyes, regular and handsome features, hair very heavy, of a dark chestnut color, worn in low Grecian coil back, with short waves in front. Her manner and conversation are as fascinating as polished, her movement and carriage are as graceful and stately as a swan's. With all those charms, it is natural that her weekly receptions and informal entertainments in their parlors at the Riggs have been so popular during this as every other seasons of her residence in Washington.

MME. REUTERSKIOLD.

[From a Photograph by Rice.]

The ladies of the foreign legations located here are prominent figures in official society. One of the handsomest is Mme. Reuterskiold, wife of the Swedish minister. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and is in person a type of the pure Scandinavian. Madame married M. Reuterskiold and went to Paris in 1877, where he was secretary of legation, and they remained there until he received the appointment of minister to Washington last year. The Swedish minister has taken a residence in the exclusive west end of the capital, and their dinners are feasts to which invitations are much coveted. Mme. Reuterskiold has the good height of her northern county-women, but the softly rounded outlines of her exquisite figure made her look shorter. She carries her pretty head well and has a sweetly attractive face. Her complexion is a warm olive, the eyes heroic gray-blue, and her red, ripe lips curve over faultless teeth. Her nose is daintily tiptilted like a flower, and her hair is of midnight dusky blackness. Mme. Reuterskiold, in addition to the charms of person that bountiful nature has bestowed upon her, has the more lasting charm of a graceful and gracious manner. Her kindly, gentle heart illumines her face with a brilliancy and beauty that is more than that of color and form.

Any sketch of the ladies in Washington official society that did not include Mrs. Sen. Logan would be very imcomplete, as she has for a number of years been one of the most prominent and best known in the circle. Doubtless Mrs. Logan was born on the 12th of the month, and the ancient scribe had her in mind when he wrote, "She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life." From the time she married Gen. Logan, then a struggling young attorney in southern Illinois, nearly 30 years ago, all through his career as lawyer, soldier and senator, she has been, indeed, a helpmeet to him in the fullest and truest sense. The impression, however, which prevails to some extent, that she has written his speeches and "managed" his campaigns, is erroneous. She herself says, in reference to this popular mistake, that she has had no more to do with managing his political and official life than his military.



MRS. GEN. LOGAN.

[From a photograph by Bell.]

She helps greatly in keeping up his correspondence, which is larger than that of any other member of Congress, in keeping his papers in order and in receiving and entertaining the great number of people who like to keep on closer terms with prominent public men. It is in this latter role that she so greatly excels most women, and has done most, perhaps, to aid his political fortunes. A Talleyrand in diplomacy, an Elizabeth in will and a Lady Washington in womanhood, she has at times exercised all these gifts with great wisdom and tact.

But, above all, she is a good wife, loyal to her husband and proud of his success, encourages him with sympathy, and possessing the faculty not only of winning friends, but of creating a happy and attractive home circle. She is incapable of intrigue, never arouses jealousies, is generous, sympathetic and beloved. During the war she remained most of the time at their modest home, in Carbondale, devoting much time in caring for the families of those who were in the army, taking care of sick and wounded, and actually expended the general's salary in this way.

Miraculous Rescue of a Wisconsin Farmer.

MILWAUKEE, March 9.—While working at the bottom of a 44-foot well, Sunday morning, Henry Roucke, a farmer living twenty miles west of this city, was buried under several feet of stone, earth and quicksand, caused by the giving way of the wall. From that time until an early hour this morning neighbors have been working incessantly to rescue him, and shortly after midnight had the satisfaction of bringing him to the surface alive. Roucke had laid in two feet of water during his 40 hours imprisonment, and was nearly exhausted.

$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash!

News of the Week.

EDMUNDS' SPEECH

On the President's Withholding Papers Requested by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Under the head of unfinished business, the Senate took up the resolutions reported by Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary committee. These resolutions, among other things, condemn the attorney general for refusing to transmit to the Senate papers called for by the Senate, and declare that refusal to be a violation by the attorney general of official duty, and subversive of the fundamental principles of government and good administration. The resolutions also condemn the discharge from the government service of ex-union soldiers.

Mr. Edmunds began his remarks in a rather low tone, but his voice soon acquired its usual full, clear, ringing volume. He said the calm and orderly administration of a constitutional government is a subject in which the Senate and the House of Representatives and the President and people are equally interested, and for which they are all in their respective stations and places equally responsible. It was in support of that calm and orderly constitutional exercise of the functions of government that he now addressed himself to these resolutions. It has been, he said, at least 40 years since any occasion of this kind has arisen between the executive department of the government and the Senate, and when a little more than 40 years ago, a similar but not the same question arose, it had been a long time since any such question had engaged public attention. The instances in which there have been evidenced the slightest reluctance on the part of either of the executive or the heads of departments to respond to the calls of either House of Congress or of the committees for papers in possession either of the executive or of the departments have been very few indeed. Sometimes, in the case of political fever, as it might be called, there has been evidenced, wide years apart, a reluctance and hesitation on the part of the executive or the head of departments to do this thing, and then that storm being over, the orderly administration of constitutional government went on as before, and either House of Congress on its request or demand, as the case might be, and the committees of either House could, without direct and positive authority to send for persons and papers, always obtain from the departments on their mere request everything they found necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

Now, again, after almost half a century, the Senate found itself confronted by the refusal of the head of the department of justice to transmit copies of official papers and documents relating not to persons, but to things—relating not to officers, but to offices—on file in the department. In order that the Senate might perfectly understand how the question stood, he caused to be read the statutes relating to the tenure of office and recess suspensions.

Mr. Edmunds himself read portions of the statutes creating the department of Justice, prescribing the functions and duties of its head, and providing for the appointment of subordinates by the attorney general, which subordinates are responsible to the attorney general. Under these provisions, he continued, the attorney general has made regulations for the control and guidance of his subordinates.

Mr. Duskin, the attorney for Alabama, was appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Edmunds read the commission of Duskin, as he supposed it to be. He had not a copy of it, and did not know but it might have been thought, had it been called for by the Senate, to be one of those things that would bear upon the suspension of Duskin, and, therefore, not within the authority of the Senate to ask for or receive. Holding this commission, Edmunds continued, and so far as we yet know, faithfully performing its duties, on July 17, 1885, the President of the United States, under the authority of section 1,768 of the revised statutes, suspended this gentleman, and on the same day, pursuant to the same statute, he designated John D. Burnett, of Alabama, to perform the duties of the suspended officers. The Senate met December 1, and on the 14th of the month the President sent in the nomination of Burnett.

Edmunds caused to be read the letters of suspension and the message of nomination, as well as the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers in the case, and the attorney general's reply.

Mr. Edmunds said that in spite of sundry misstatements in the public press, and by the President, and by the minority of the Judiciary committee, the case, as it stands, is that the President has asked the Senate to consent to the removal of Duskin and the appointment of Burnett. Besides it was not for the President to determine what papers were relevant—that was discretionary with the Senate. Mr. Edmunds did not think the warmest administration man would say that it was any part of the duty of the President, or head of a department, to determine whether official information in the department which was required by either House of Congress, was to be furnished or withheld, according to the opinion of the officer called on, that it would or would not be "useful" to them in their deliberations.

The papers called for in this case were papers filed in the department, and the law made the attorney general and not the President the custodian of those papers, and required him to preserve them. Every paper addressed to the officer exercising the official function of suspension upon that topic must be an official paper, no matter how vile or false it may be. It did not belong to the man, whether President or attorney general, but to the officer in this character, as an officer. The attorney general gave no hint that any part of papers called for were private or unofficial, or even confidential. Public papers, official papers, were called for and such papers only were spoken of in the response. But the papers were refused because they would not only give the fact, but would enable us to understand the reasons of the President for exercising his official act. Therefore the proposition was that the Senate being called on in the exercise of its jurisdiction to judge of the official conduct of Duskin, the President having already been called on within his jurisdiction to pronounce judgment on a similar question about the same man, the Senate could not have the papers, because if it did they would disclose the grounds on which the President acted. "If that," said Mr. Edmunds, "is not a proposition which would stagger the credulity and amaze the understanding of any intelligent man in a government of law, or in a government of reason, I am quite as unable to comprehend what would be.

"All the operations of the government," Mr. Edmunds continued, "were executive, and had it come to this, that because the President was the chief executive officer of the government, Congress could know nothing as to the facts and circumstances relating to the execution of the law, because if they did, they might be able to comprehend the motives or reasons of the President in carrying out the law. Why, such a statement was shocking; yet that was the logic of this whole thing. The jurisdiction of Congress was infinitely broader than that of the President. He was executive power, Congress made the laws, and when the constitution commands him to give Congress information on the state of the Union it says he shall do it. That had reference to the universal power of knowledge of the two Houses of Congress in respect to every operation of the government and every one of its officers.

"That is the state of the Union. The state of the Union is made up of every drop in the bucket of the execution; of every law; and the performonces of every officer under the law.

"If the case of Duskin was fairly illustrative of the circumstances of all the district attorneys and marshals of the United States, then we may draw on the question, what has become of the money appropriated at the regular session to carry on the administration of justice? Through the department of justice in the United States Duskin was one of the persons who were to draw on that fund. In that district he was the very person whose agency, more than that of any other man, would go to an economical or an extravagant—just or unjust—expenditure of the public money. Could we not know anything about it? Take the other 60 or 70 districts in the United States. If it were denied to us as to Duskin, it must be denied as to Dorsheimer, and as to Henry (the marshall of Vermont), and every other marshal and every other district attorney. What, then, were we to do?

"If we had passed this resolution while we were acting in a legislative way: (as if there were any big difference in the powers of the Senate whether sitting with open or with closed doors): if we had sent precisely this resolution and applied it to all the districts in the Udited States; if the attorney general and the President were right now, they would be right in saying: 'No; we can give you no information, because if we do you may be able to know the reasons why so many of these marshals and district attorneys have been suspended; and that is purely within the province of the President of the United States.'

"That was the logic of our good friends, the minority of the committee, and their good friend and ally, the President of the United States, who, with a courage certainly unique, had interjected his supplementary report to the report of the minority committee before the Senate had even considered it. Was it possible to carry on tho government in that way?" He (Mr. Edmunds) thought not. So far as the constitutional relations between the two houses of Congress and the executive departments of the government and their respective rights to information, or the denial of it, depend upon whether one house or the other was acting at the time of its call with its doors closed, why there were no two bodies here, there were no two jurisdictions here. The Senate was one. There was, about fifty years ago, a very celebrated senator from a Southern state, who, on a similar occasion in an executive session concerning the Panama mission (Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina,) discussed a resolution which it was proposed the Senate should adopt for the purpose of getting possession of all the facts relating to an assembly of the Congress of the South American and Central American states and the United States. Some very zealous friends of the President, apparently opposing the resolution, said: "However the gentleman may be enamored of this new doctrine of confidence in rulers, it is not the ground I apprehend on which the Senate ought to act in fulfilling their constitutional duty of giving advice to the President. If we are to act by faith and not by knowledge, we have no business to be here." He (Edmunds) thought so, too. Knowledge was denied, and if the Senate acted in the direction that the attorney general and the President desired it to act in putting through these 643 or 650 removals and appointments, by faith, and not by knowledge, then he agreed with Sen. Hayne that "we have no business to be here."

In 1835 Pres. Jackson removed a surveyor general, a man named Wirtz, as he had the lawful right to do. He had not "suspended" him. There was no law for suspensions. He appointed to fill the vacancy a man named Williamson. The Senate called on the President for papers and information regarding the removal of Wirtz. The President replied in a characteristic message, saying in substance that that was one of the numerous calls made on him by the Senate which he had hitherto complied with, but he was going to stop now. That he had removed Mr. Wirtz, as he had a right to do, and the reason was none of the Senate's business. The Senate next day, without a division, rejected Mr. Williamson, although in the very message in which the President said he would not tell anything about what Wirtz had been doing, he took particular pains to say that Williamson was one of the best qualified and most valuable personages he had ever known. That was the end of the affair between President Jackson and the Senate on the subject of papers about appointments.

Down to that time every species of information touching foreign affairs of the most delicate character; touching the operations of the army; touching every part of the administration that belonged not to the Senate, but to the Presidency and to the President just as exclusively as did the power of removal or suspension, Pres. Jackson, like all his predecessors, and like all his successors until to-day, felt bound to give to both Houses of Congress. The President, in his supplementary minority report to the deliberations of the Senate, had stated with a fullness of rhetoric, which was as charming as it was unique, that these statutes of the United States and the practice under them had now for many years fallen into the state of "innocuous desuetude." If that were true it ought to be one of the missions of the President in discharging the duty that the constitution imputes to him to take that statute out of disuse (if he might use a shorter and humbler phrase) and as he was sworn to do, put it into faithful execution. But was the statute in disuse? The committee on Judiciary, from the time of the passage of the act, and he might state also, for all time before, as he had learned by the examination of old papers in the secretary's office, had been in the habit in respect to appointments, of calling upon the attorney general for all the information that he had, and when it came to the law respecting removals, as well as appointments, of calling for everything regarding the proposed suspension. And from the day Gen. Grant came in, down to the present time, the committee had had regular practice that it had pursued without exception, of never acting upon a removal (unless some member had a personal knowledge which made the call unnecessary) without calling upon the attorney general for all the information in his possession.

The minority of the committee said that no such spectacle as the Judiciary committee is now presenting to an astonished world and an astonished and injured President and attorney general had been presented in Democratic times. Let us see, said Mr. Edmunds; on the 4th of March, 1879, the Democrats had a majority of this body. Their committee on the Judiciary was Mr. Thurman, (chairman); Mr. McDonald, of Indiana; Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (present secretary of State); Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, (present attorney general); Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, (present secretary of the Interior); Judge Davis, of Illinois; and Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling and Carpenter. Referring to the committee's letter book, Mr. Edmunds said: "I do not know but that it is 'private and confidential,' but I will take the liberty of reading it [laughter] even if it gets to the ears of the attorney general and the President of the United States."

Mr. Edmund then read a copy of a letter from Mr. Thurman, as chairman of the committee, to the attorney general, dated March 24, 1879, calling for "such information as may be in the possession of your department concerning the following nominations together with any suggestion you may be pleased to note."

"On the 7th of April," continued Mr. Edmunds, "there came in a horse of a different color. The same kind of an animal that we have here now. [Laughter.] Accordingly on that day this letter was written to the attorney general:

"Under the direction of the judiciary committee of the Senate, I have the honor to request that you will communicate to the committee any papers or information in your possession touching the question of the propriety of the removal of Michael Shaffer, chief justice of the Supreme court of the territory of Utah, and the appointment of David T. Corbin to the office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ALLEN G. THURMAN, Chairman"

"Alas, for the Democracy of those days!" [Laughter.] Think, Mr. President, of the infinite idiocy, the unpatroitism, the usurpation of that number of five Senators of the United States of the Democratic party assailing a Republican attorney general and a Republican President with the insulting and impertinent inquiry as to papers and information touching a suspended officer whose successor was nominated to accomplish his removal, and yet those men were in their day, in those times, among the headlights of the Democratic locomotive. [Laughter.] There was Thurman, his light is put out. [Renewed laughter.] The greatest Democrat in the United States [applause in the galleries] and the best one and the noblest one and the bravest one, for he had the courage not long ago in your state, sir, to denounce the Democratic frauds at the ballot. There was Thurman and there was 'Joe' McDonald, a man familiar in the West as in the East as the embodiment of upright Democratic pluck and constitutional laws, and there was Garland, whom we all know here, the leader on the Democratic side of the Senate, full and running over with constitutional and statute and reported law, knowing his rights as a senator, as a member of the committee, and knowing his duties. And Lamar, and all the rest of us on this side joining in what the present President of the United States calls an impertinent innovation of his rights in asking for papers. Mr. President, if I were going to be rhetorical I should say just there, Oh, shame, where is thy blush!"

Mr. Pugh obtained the floor and the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

A Remarkable Wedding.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—A remarkable wedding occurred at Chestnut Mound, Tenn., to-day. The bride is of a good family and the bridegroom betrayed her two years ago. He refused to redeem his promise, and to escape the vengeance of her male relatives he fled. During his absence a child was born and died. The father subsequently repented and obtained forgiveness by a solemn promise to atone by at once making her his wife. The ceremony took place this morning. They repaired to the grave of their child with friends and the minister, and kneeling one on each side of the tomb with hands clasped above it they spoke the vows which united them, the service being read by the minister, who stood at the foot of the grave.

Anti-Chinese—More Outrages.

PORTLAND, Or., March 13.—Early this morning an attempt was made to blow up the Chinese wash-house, corner Third and F, with giant powder cartridges. The perpetrators evidently knew very little of the use of dynamite, as they placed it on the front porch, which was demolished, but the main part of the house was uninjured.

About midnight Col. J. K. Phillips, commander of the first regiment state militia, was assaulted near his residence in East Portland by two men, knocked down and robbed. As he lay on the ground he was shot, the bullet passing through his lung. Col. Phillips has been outspoken of the late outrages against Chinese, and leaders of the mob have threatened his life.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Norfolk Navy Yard.

The secretary of the navy, in reply to the resolution of Mr. Boutelle regarding the removal of inscriptions at the Norfolk navy yard, transmitted to the House a letter from Commodore Truxton, commandant of the yard, in which he says that there never were any honorable inscriptions upon any of the cannon captured by the United States and placed in the yard obliterated by his orders. The dry dock, he says, was never destroyed. The following inscription on the pumping engine, "Destroyed by the rebels in 1862; rebuilt by the United States government in 1863," the commandant says he had removed. Lyons, the former superintendent of machinery, was not removed for protesting against the removal of the inscription referred to, but on account of his bitter partisanship, and because his personal character was objectionable. Commandant Truxton doubts the loyalty of Lyons, and says that he published the following card to the citizens of Norfolk, in June, 1861, which appeared in the *Day Book* at that time:

"TO THE PUBLIC—I, William H. Lyons, having been charged with disloyalty to the Southern Confederacy, proclaim myself as good a southerner as any man in the South, and am doing as much to destroy the invaders as any man in the field; and if any one will come to the Atlantic iron works, I will show him my works, which are more than words, and will do all in my power to promote the independence of the Southern states. WILLIAM H. LYONS."

Three men were removed from the yard for offensive partisanship, and these removals, the commodore says, were necessary because of a determination to rid the yard of politics. Two of the successors of the dismissed men served in the Confederate army, but had superior mechanical skill. The commodore concludes his letter with the statement that he has always, to the best of his judgment, prevented politics from being the controlling element in the navy yard.

Congressman Boutelle, in reply to an inquiry as to his opinion of Commodore Truxton's letter, said that no one had heard of it at the House of Representative, and it was evidently the intention to get it before the public before its fallacies could be exposed. He said the letter was a remarkably weak example of confession and avoidance, but principally confession. The commandant, he said, first repeats Wise's ridiculous assertion that the dry-dock was never destroyed, when the official reports show that the dock, gates, buildings and pumping engines were destroyed, and the pier ends blown up by the rebels with gunpowder. He then confesses that he ordered the removal of the engine room of the dry dock, and gives no reasons save that he could find no authority on record for putting it there. The same rule would permit him to cut down the flag staff, or remove any other emblem of nationality erected by any predecessor. But the commodore's friend, the Democratic editor of the Norfolk *Land Mark*, the next day after the Boutelle resolutions appeared, declared editorially: "When he (Truxton) took charge of the navy yard, he found an inscription which was intended to keep alive the bitter memories of our civil strife; and it is understood that with the patriotic remark 'that the war had been over twenty years,' he had this removed.

"The attack on Mr. Lyon's loyalty," continued Mr. Boutelle, "is execrable. The *Record* shows that he voted against secession in May, 1861, and in the persecutions of that period he seems to have been forced into publishing a card in June, probably to save his life, but in the August following he was arrested for disloyalty to the Confederacy and put in jail. His subsequent great services to the United States are officially recognized in letters of Gen. Wool, Sec. Welles, and numerous other distinguished officers of the United States, and the present chief engineer, Hibbert, of the Norfolk yard, cordially testifies to his ability and character in a letter written a week after his removal."

"In fact," said Mr. Boutelle, "the commandant admits that he removed the inscriptions bearing the obnoxious word 'rebels,' and that he has discharged numbers of Union soldiers, in violation of section 1754 of the revised statutes, and put ex Confederates in their places, though he pleads that the Bourbon Democrats appointed in places of some of these disabled Union veterans were 'too young to be in the Confederate army.' The most conspicuous feature of the letter, however, is its practical confession that there has been at the Norfolk navy yard, as indicated in the Boutelle resolutions, since March 4, 1885, a systematic violation of section 1546 of the revised statutes, which provides for the dismissal of any government officer who shall cause the removal or discharge of any workman, in any navy yard for political opinions.

"A very curious coincidence," adds Mr. Boutelle, "is found in the fact that Commandant Truxton seems to have caused the inscriptions on the cannon to be restored, and organized the examining board for appointments after the publication last June of Congressman Brady's letter calling attention to what was going on at that navy yard."

Mr. Boutelle says if this is all the reply the secretary has to make, it will be regarded by the country as a complete vindication of the resolutions he (Boutelle) offered and forced through a Democratic House.

Commissioner Black.

The Senate committee is examining Gen. Black to-day in regard to his charge that the pension bureau had been run as a political machine by his predecessor.

Sen. Harrison said: "Now, Mr. Commissioner, if you have any instance in which an application was granted or rejected by the board of Review, or the commissioner, on account of the politics of the applicant or the person applying, will you please give the names and the number of the cases?"

Answer—"I shall be pleased to furnish the information from the files of the office."

Question—"Are you able to give to the committee the name or the number of any case?"

Answer—"I think I shall be able to furnish you such cases."

Question—"Are you able to do it now?"

"Answer—"I have no memoranda with me now."

Mr. Beck—"You will furnish them?"

Answer—"I will furnish such cases."

In reply to further inquiries by Mr. Harrison, the commissioner proposed to furnish at another session of the committee the number of employes in the office on the day he took control, together with detailed information as to the duties of those whom he had appointed and their politics, and how many had been appointed under civil service rules. In a general way, he could say he had made from 155 to 160 appointments, of which number 142 were Democrats.

Department of Agriculture.

The March report of the Department of Agriculture, on the consumption and distribution of the grain crops, makes the proportion of corn still in the hands of farmers 40 per cent. of the last crop. One year ago the proportion of the crops on hand was 37.6 per cent. The proportion is lowest in the west, where heavy winter feeding is required, averaging 38 per cent in 12 states. It is 45 per cent in the south. The proportion merchantable is 82.6 per cent., which is slightly above the average of a series of years.

The stock of wheat in the hands of farmers is 30.1 per cent. of the crop. It was 33.1 one year ago, and 24.6 two years ago. It amounts to 107,000,000 bushels, against 169,000,000 last March, and 119,000,000 two years ago. It is only 9,000,000 more than in March, 1882, the shortest invisible supply in recent years. The visible and invisible supply March 1 was therefore 159,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 last March. The proportion of the crop estimated for consumption within the country where grown is 41.8 per cent.

Hennepin Canal.

The secretary of war transmitted to the House reports of Chief Engineer Newton and Major Hanbury, of the engineer corps, in reference to surveys for the Hennepin canal. Major Handbury recommends what is known as the Marais d'Oscre route. He estimates the cost of the canal by this route at $5,811,367, or about one million dollars less than by the other route surveyed. This estimate is exclusive of the cost of the "Dixon feeder," which is common to all the routes, and which will cost $1,654,117. Maj. Handbury says the Marais d'Oscre route is better, cheaper, and affords a better regulated supply of water than the other route surveyed. Gen. Newton adheres, however, to his previous recommendation of the Rock Island route, and says it offers the greatest commercial advantages.

Pan-Electric Stock.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Messrs. Hale and Millard, designated for the purpose by the House special committee, of investigating and reporting facts concerning the ownership of the Pan-Electric telephone stock by certain public officers, took the deposition of Sen. Vest, at his residence. The Senator stated that he first heard of the Pan-Electric Telephone company through a printed circular sent to him through the mails, some time in April, 1884. The circular gave the names of the officers of the company and the purposes for which it was organized. He noticed that the name of Sen. Harris, of Tennessee, was mentioned in the circular as connected with the enterprise. He called on Sen. Harris, and by him was referred to Sen. Garland, who, it was represented, was well acquainted with the status of the company and its relations to the Bell company. "After obtaining Mr. Garland's opinion," the senator said, "he concluded to take, and did take, one hundred shares of Pan-Electric stock, for which he gave his check for one thousand dollars on the Metropolitan National bank of Washington, which was paid on the following day, and for which he received a contract showing that he was entitled to one hundred shares of stock, which, owing to the incomplete organization of the company, it was not at that time ready to issue." Continuing, he said: "I have had conversation with Mr. Casey Young, the secretary of the Pan Electric company, and I have never met and do not know Mr. Rogers, who, it appears, was prominent in the organization of the company. Mr. Garland represented to me that in his opinion the Bell patent was illegally obtained, and that the Pan-Electric stock might be worth some money. At that time Mr. Cleveland had not been nominated to the Presidency, and of course Mr. Garland was not thought of in connection with the attorney generalship."

Outstanding Bonds.

The secretary of the treasury sent to the Senate his reply to its resolution of the 3d inst., requesting him to inform the Senate how much, if any, the actual payments and purchases of the principal of the public debt since July 1, 1877, have been in excess of the requirements of the laws regulating the sinking fund; and how the existing laws can be carried out in relation to said fund from this time until the $250,000,000 of four and a half per cent. bonds mature. The secretary says that the reduction of the public debt from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1885, has exceeded the requirements of the sinking fund by $312,647,531. The amount of three per cents. outstanding is $184,683,250, and these are the only bonds now outstanding redeemable at the option of the government. As these bonds may be absorbed before the maturity of the four and one-half per cent. bonds of 1891, which come next in order for redemption, further additions to the fund can only be made by the purchase of bonds in open market.

The Chinese Treaty.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs to-day further discussed the Morrow bill to suspend for twenty years the operation of the Burlingame Chinese treaty.

Mr. Rice, the Republican member of the sub-committee to which the bill was referred, presented a minority report adverse to the adoption of the measure, and it was considered in connection with the majority report in favor of the bill, prepared by Messrs. Cox and McCreary, but final action was deferred.

The Erie Canal.

Rep. Weber has been instructed by the committee on Railroads and Canals to call up in the House, at the earliest opportunity, the bill to enlarge and improve the Erie canal.

The Duty on Tobacco.

Oscar Hammerstein, editor of the *Tobacco Journal*, to-day urged a sub-committee of the Committee on Ways and Means having charge of the subject, to strike out the clause in Mr. Hewitt's bill fixing at 35 cents the duty on tobacco unfit for wrappers, and the clause relating to tobacco running 100 leaves to the pound, (Sumatra wrappers). He would have the duty on all tobacco suitable for wrappers fixed at 75 cents for unstripped and $1 for stripped.

Rough on Brown.

While to many the speech which Sen. Bowen, of Colorado, got off on Tuesday, touching the silver question, was a surprise, there were many others who had been wishing for many weeks for the event to come off. It is said that the Senator had been some two or three months preparing the speech, and not only all his personal friends, but those who boarded at the same hotel had heard it all before. He wanted to try its effects upon those who came his way before he gave it to the Senate, and night and day he had declaimed it in his room to admiring little throngs until a number could repeat whole paragraphs from it from memory. The guests of the hotel who occupied adjoining rooms may not have relished the speech, but they got it all the same. The senator makes no pretensions to oratory nor to the arts of the elocutionist, but he can read his speech in true Western style, and to those who heard it in the Senate it was unique in that respect. It was no wonder that the galleries applauded at the close, though for this breach of the order of the chamber they were lectured by the Chair, but many of those who applauded had endured the siege for over three hours.

Oklahoma Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A sub-committee of the House committee on Territories has been inquiring into the questions of titles to lands in the Indian territory, with a view of enabling the committee to act intelligently upon the bill providing a territorial government for Oklahoma. The sub-committee finds that the title to these lands does not rest in the United States, except as it may hold title as trustee for the Indians. This report, if adopted by the full committee and the House, should settle the controversy over the Oklahoma lands. If that country is to be opened for settlement the government will have to treat with the Indians for the purchase and cession of the lands to the United States.

Pan-Electric Investigation.

The special committee of the House, charged with the inquiry into the issuance of Pan-Electric telephone stock to government officers, began its investigations today. Mr. Boyne, of Pennsylvania, is chairman of the committee, which is composed of Messrs. Oates, of Alabama; Hale, of Missouri; Eden, of Illinois; Hale, of Iowa; Millard, of New York; Ranney, of Massachusetts; Hanback, of Kansas, and Moffatt, of Michigan.

Mr. Hale stated that Pulitzer was about to leave for New York to-night, and desired to be examined during the day. Mr. Casey Young said that he represented the persons charged—the stockholders and directors of the Pan-Electric Telephone company—and wished to know the line in which the investigation was to be considered, so as to make adequate prepartions.

Mr. Ranney did not understand that charges had been made against any one. The committee was simply a committee of investigation.

Mr. Eden understood that the reason for the organization of the committee was that certain charges had been made in leading newspapers reflecting upon the official integrity of certain government officers.

Mr. Oates suggested that the newspaper articles be put in evidence at once, that the committee might proceed intelligently. Evidence might then be taken touching these matters complained of, and the committee would ascertain if the the newspaper men could sustain the charges.

Mr. Ranney did not believe that course was practicable. It would necessitate the examination of a great number of newspaper men.

The Norfolk Navy Yard.

Representatives Boutelle, of Maine, and Brady, of Virginia, authorize the following statement in answer to the letter of Commodore Truxton, in regard to the condition of affairs at the Norfolk navy yard:

They say it is unmistakably shown that Commodore Truxton did cause the removal of an honorable inscription from the dry dock engine as charged, and has given no reason therefor, and that he made wholesale removals of Union soldiers and sailors and replaced them with ex-Confederates, in flagrant violation of the law. Commodore Truxton says he "always doubted Mr. Lyons's loyalty to the government at the time of its greatest need," and in support of this imputation, he presents in his letter a card alleged to have been published by Mr. Lyons in 1861, professing allegiance to the Confederate cause. Mr. Lyons denounces the card as an unqualified forgery and falsehood, and he so denounced it publicly at the time of its first appearance, during a heated campaign in 1868.

Mr. Lyons has a copy of the Norfolk *Union*, of that date, in which he published his statement denying that he had ever issued or authorized such a card, denouncing the author as an unmitigated liar, and challenging the production of any paper containing such a publication in 1861. It is curious to find, says the statement, that one colored man, J. E. Fuller, a prominent member of the G. A. R., removed by Commodore Truxton for alleged "offensive partisanship," has since been appointed by Gov. Fitz Hugh Lee as a member of the board of visitors to the colored normal school of Virginia, so that the United States naval commandant at Norfolk has caused political intolerance to a degree unthought of by the Democratic governor at Richmond.

A Veto Message.

The President returned to the Senate without his approval, a bill to quiet the title of the settlers on the Des Moines river land in Iowa. The President, in the veto message, after describing the nature of the proposed legislation, says that every possible question that ought to be raised in any suit relating to these lands has been determined by the highest judicial authority, and if any substantial point remains unsettled, he believes there is no difficulty in presenting it to the proper tribunal.

Boss Manning.

Sec. Manning has sent to Sen. Morrill several letters, identical in substance, relating to the suspension of officials whose successors' nominations are under consideration by the Finance committee, and stating briefly, but more emphatically than anything heretofore uttered, the views of the administration in respect to such suspensions.

Caught Stealing Silver Dollars.

The discharge of a treasury employe yesterday for stealing silver dollars while emptying coins from one bag into another has caused some excitement in the department. There is much speculation as to the amount abstracted. The fright and indignation at the discovery were so great among the subordinate officials that the man was almost driven from the building, and he has not been seen since. There is no way to ascertain the loss but to count or weigh the bags supposed to have been handled by the thief.

The first to see the "nipping" was a lady employe, and she communicated her discovery to her chief. The money had all been counted and was being put into new and larger bags. It was supposed that not more than a dollar or two was taken from an occasional bag, but the counting runs back about a month. The loss will have to be made up by Treas. Jordan, who regrets very much now that the man was allowed to go free, but thinks there could not have been much taken with so many trained employes about. It is probable, he says, that the man was detected the first day he began his peculations. In answer to the question whether the guilty man was a Republican or a Democrat, Treas. Jordan replied that he thought he must be a Republican, because a Democrat would have had sense enough to have stolen a whole bagful of dollars if he went into that business.

The Education Bill.

The House committee on education had a breezy meeting yesterday. The Blair bill was the subject for discussion, but the majority of the committee didn't want to discuss it, and so they declined to let the minority, who favored the bill, say anything about it. A motion was made to postpone consideration of the bill till the second meeting in May. This was amended by changing the date to the third meeting in April. The yeas and nays were called, and Chandler, Millers, Maybury, Burnes, Maloney, Strait and Wilkins voted for the motion, and Willis, O'Donnel, Whiting and J. H. Taylor, of Ohio, against it. While the motion was pending Willis changed his vote, in order to be able to move to reconsider, and in this way get a hearing, but the majority spoiled his plan by carrying a motion to adjourn. It is evident that the Blair bill stands a slim chance of getting a favorable report from the House committee.

The March to the Sea.

A very interesting dispatch from Gen. Burnside to Gen. Halleck has been found while preparing the war records for publication. It is dated at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863, and proposed a march to Atlanta, and thence to the sea, taking no trains, and cutting loose from the base of supplies, and living on the country. This is three months and a half earlier than Gen. Grant's letter to Halleck of January 15, 1864, suggesting a campaign from Chattanooga by Atlanta in Mobile, which plan, after the capture of Mobile and Atlanta, he modified on September 10, 1864, to a march from Atlanta to Augusta. It is a year earlier than the time fixed in Gen. Sherman's memoirs as the time when he first conceived his march to the sea. The material part of Gen. Burnside's dispatch is as follows, the omitted portions relating to other movements, and to information obtained about the enemy:

"KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1863.

"Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

"My force is concentrated and ready to move in accordance with either of the following plans: * * * Third, to move on the south side of the Tennessee through Athens, Columbus and Benton, past the right flank of the enemy, sending a body of cavalry along the railroad or on its west side to threaten the enemy's flank and cover the movements of the main body, which, consisting of 7,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry, will move rapidly down the line of the East Tennessee & Georgia railroad to Dalton, destroying the enemy's communication; sending a cavalry force to Rome to destroy the machine works and powder mill at that place, the main body moving rapidly on the direct road to Atlanta, the railroad center, thus entirely destroying the enemy's communication, breaking up his depot at once, and then moving to such place on the coast where cover can be obtained as shall be agreed upon with you.

"It is proposed to take no trains, but live upon the country and the supplies at the enemy's depots, destroying such as we do not use. Followed by the enemy, as we undoubtedly shall be, Rosecrans will be relieved and enabled to advance, and from superior celerity of movement and destroying bridges, etc., in our rear, the chances of evading injury from pursuits are in our favor. Our chief loss would probably be in stragglers. I have received so little information of the position and force of Rosecrans that it is proper that you should decide which of these plans is the best, and I therefore refer it to you for decision. I am in favor of the third * *

"Inasmuch as we are ready to move, the first possible answer is desirable.

"A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General."

Volunteer Bounty Decision.

Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising out of the act of April 22, 1872, which directs that every volunteer soldier who enlisted for three years prior to July 22, 1861, under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the orders of the War department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually mustered into the service for three years before August 6, 1861, and who was honorably discharged, shall be paid the full bounty of $100, unless already paid. The comptroller holds that said bounty is payable to the heirs of every deceased soldier, who, if living, would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage of the act.

Army Matters.

It is understood Gen. Terry was confirmed at the executive session of the Senate on Thursday as major general, to succeed Gen. Hancock, and that as soon as the confirmation is officially announced he will be ordered to command the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. Major General Pope will be retired for age next Tuesday, and soon after his successor will be announced, with the consequent promotions as well as the promotions caused by the advancement of Gen. Terry. There seems to be no longer any doubt of the appointment of Brigadier General Howard to succeed Gen. Pope. The promotions to the two vacancies in the grade of brigadier general are, however, very uncertain, although Col. Merritt, the commandant of West Point, appears to be the favorite.

The Liquor Question in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House committee on alcoholic liquor traffic has had under consideration the Price bill to remove the tax on liquors in parts of the country where there is local option, or laws which make the selling of whisky and other spirits a misdemeanor or crime. The committee is not favorably disposed to the proposition, and will very likely report a substitute for the bill. The same committee has been receiving a large number of petitions, praying for the establishment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. The feeling on the subject in the committee has not yet developed itself, and it is not known what disposition will be made of the matter. The same committee in the last Congress refused to report a bill for the purpose, but the new members on the present committee want a little time to think about the subject before they say how they will vote on the proposition.

Pensions Increased.

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from $8 to $12 a month. The bill was passed as it came from the House, and now only requires the signature of the President to become a law.

The Chinese Bill.

The House committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, by a very close vote (7 to 6) postponed the consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill, and will in its stead take up the President's message recommending the payment of indemnity to China for outrages perpetrated on Chinese subjects in this country. The chairman, (Mr. Belmont) who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill, on the ground of its violation of treaty obligations.

Urgent Deficiency.

The appropriation committee of the House to-day agreed to a report on the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, as it came from the Senate. It was agreed that the expenditures made on account of Gen. Grant's funeral that were authorized by Gen. Hancock, be paid, but the committee was decidedly opposed to paying the remaining $18,000 of the bill presented. With a few small additional amendments the bill will be reported to the House to-day or to-morrow.

Gen. Pope Retired.

Order was issued from the war department to-day retiring Maj. Gen. Pope. It is understood that the nomination of his successor and of two brigadier generals, with the consequent promotions, will be made to-morrow.

Dr. Burchard Resigns.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Dr. Samuel D. Burchard yesterday announced to the scholars of the Rutger Female college that he had resigned from the presidency of both the college and the board of trustees. The doctor said that the enmity of two or three of the trustees had led directly to his resignation, and that it was with sincere sorrow that he ended these duties and relegated himself to a rest that he was in need of and had, as he thought, earned.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Great Britain.

ANOTHER LONDON SENSATION.

LONDON, March 9.—Louisa Hart, a rich procuress of the West End, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of providing young girls for a number of aristocratic patrons. The woman's business has grown so bold and offensive that the police felt constrained to suppress it, but despite their best efforts they were unable until recently to secure evidence that would convict. The arrest of Mrs. Hart has caused a sensation in certain circles, and gossip bandies about many names of titled debauchees as likely to be identified with the business by which the woman has grown rich.

BRITISH SEAMEN VS. FREE TRADE.

LONDON, March 10.—A procession of British seamen marched from the docks to the city this afternoon to make a demonstration against the government for neglecting to take steps toward relieving trade of its depression. They behaved in an orderly manner and were loudly cheered along the route. They carried a great number of banners, some of which bore the inscriptions: "British labor is sacrificed in the interest of foreign labor," etc. The procession attracted much attention and the streets through which it passed were filled with people. For a time there was some excitement, caused by a lot of rowdies using the occasion to reproduce the scenes of the Trafalgar square riots. When the seamen reached the city they proceeded to the neighborhood of the Board of Trade rooms, where they held a meeting. At this they appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, and urged the necessity of such changes in the free trade policy of the government as might be necessary to revive the foreign and domestic trade of the empire.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Standard* says: "It is supposed that Gladstone's scheme for the government of Ireland proposes the establishment of a single-chamber parliament at Dublin, and embodies the principle of minority representation. Ireland will continue to send members to Westminster, not in proportion to her population, but in proportion to her contribution to the imperial revenue. Under this scheme there would probably be thirty Irish members of parliament. The police are to be disarmed, and are to be under the control of the government at Dublin. Provision is made for the use of the imperial forces when needed for the security of life and property. The government at Dublin will not have power to impose duties on British goods, to treat with foreign powers, to employ the revenues of the country for the endowment of any religious body, or to pass measures impairing the validity of contracts."

The *Globe*, this afternoon, states that at the cabinet meeting held Saturday, Mr. Trevellyan, secretary for Scotland, and formerly chief secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Edward Heneage, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, both tendered their resignations. The reason given by both gentlemen for their action, says the *Globe*, was their disinclination to support the Irish policy outlined at the meeting by Mr. Gladstone as that which he had decided to pursue.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* professes to have authority for saying that the statements of the *Times* and *Standard*, that Mr. Gladstone's Irish expropriation scheme contemplates an outlay of £250,000,000, are ridiculous, and that the sum which Mr. Gladstone calculated necessary to buy out all the present landlords of Ireland is much nearer £100,000,000 than £200,000,000.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the local government board, declares that the reports in circulation that he intends to resign his seat in the cabinet, are "all moonshine."

LONDON, March 16.—Gladstone authorizes the statement that he will take no notice of the various versions of Irish plans that have recently been given to the public. He says that all the stories that have been published regarding his intentions with regard to Ireland are entirely baseless. It is understood that the premier hopes to be able to present his Irish programme in the House of Commons on Monday next.

Spain.

MADRID, March 15.—The city of Granada, capital of the province of the same name, was shaken yesterday by an earthquake. The shock was of seven seconds duration. The people were terrified and fled in all directions. No lives were lost.

BERLIN, March 15.—A violent shock of earthquake disturbed Wiesbaden, the celebrated German watering place, at midnight last night.

MADRID, March 8.—Princess Eulalia's dower is $7,000,000, and she receives a pension of $50,000. The Duke of Montpensier has settled $12,500 annually upon her, and $25,000 upon her husband. The presents are valued at $200,000.

Germany.

BERLIN, March 12.—Prince Bismarck's spirit monopoly bill was to-day rejected by the committee of the Reichstag, to whom it was referred for consideration. The vote against the adoption of the measure was twenty to five.

The Eastern Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—The conference of the representatives of the powers, which met to consider the Turco-Bulgarian treaty, which, among other things, creates Prince Alexander of Bulgaria ruler of Eastern Roumelia, has accepted the treaty in its entirety.

Anam.

LONDON, March 10.—Advices from Annam state that anarchy prevails in that country; that bands of robbers are scouring the lands; that the people are in revolt against French authority, and that rebels have attacked the French near Hue, the capital, and advanced in numbers upon Quintone.

Burmah.

LONDON, March 13.—A dispatch from Rangoon says that a friendly native who has arrived there has informed the authorities that 12,000 rebels at Yemethen intend to march on Mandalay. British reinforcements are pushing forward in the direction of Mandalay to assist the garrison there.

Canada.

LONDON, Ont., March 10.—A circular has been issued by the superintendent of the Southern division of the Grand Trunk railway ordering that hereafter all Chinese going over the road will be passed through in bond, and that the conductors will be held responsible to see that none of the Mongolians are allowed to stop in Canada.

STARVATION.

MONTREAL, March 11.—Advices from Labrador say that below Esquimaux Point to Blanc Sablon the people are starving. They killed in January 500 dogs and ate dog meat every day to save their lives, and several are already starving. Last fall late in November Newfoundland sent a ship with a load of provisions to aid the people, and in a great storm she was lost and never heard of. The bishop from Esquimaux Point has written to the government to send him provisions by first navigation, because there is going to be starvation this spring. At Pentecost many families are begging and nothing can be done for them. There are no more provisions here. At Point des Monts no more flour is for sale, and two families of eight children have only one barrel of flour. There is sure to be starvation here, likewise, in the spring.

FEMALE POLITICIANS.

They Quote the Constitution of the United States in Support of Their Right to Vote.

CHICAGO, March 10.—An interesting feature of the registration under the new city election law yesterday was the attempt of several members of the Englewood Woman's Suffrage association, and the Woman's Right club, to have their names entered upon the books, in order that they might vote election day. The first attempt was made by Miss Dr. Adeline A. Rowe, in company with Miss Bassett, 76 years old, who had voted in Minneapolis and Massachusetts in school elections, and Mrs. Pelton. Together they walked to the polling place of the 16th precinct and stated their desires. The judges informed them that under the new law women were disqualified. Miss Rowe contended that under the constitution of the United States they were citizens. She then quoted article 4, section 2, of the constitution, and article 14, section 1, of amendments to sustain her claim. The election commissioners were telephoned to, and they instructed the judges to obey the law. Unsuccessful in their attempt, the lady suffragists returned to their homes.

At the 15th precinct a party of comely matrons and maidens, led by Dr. Alice Stockham, president of the Woman's Rights club, demanded that their names should be put upon the roll. They met with the same refusal and retired without argument.

Dr. Rowe was seen soon after the refusal to allow her to place herself on record. She said that she did not claim the right under the state or new election law to register or vote, but under the constitution of the United States. She did not expect to be successful. They had nothing to complain of, for really all that was intended was to make a test case and carry the matter to the Supreme court.

Ex-Pres. Arthur.

CHICAGO, March 16.—The *Evening Journal* has the following special from Washington: "A private letter received here from New York says that ex-Pres. Arthur's health is completely broken down, and predicts that he cannot live a fortnight."

LABOR TROUBLES.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—What may spread into a general strike was begun at the various mines along the Baltimore & Ohio and Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroads to-day, between 500 and 600 men going out. The most important strike was at Hon. W. L. Scott's mines at Scott Haven. The miners in mines numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 struck this morning for 60 cents a ton for all coal shipped east. The diggers at the Clemmens & Co.'s mines of Stone & Co. also struck to-day for check weighmen. Several hundred men are out.

LITTLE ROCK, March 16.—A bill has been filed by the attorney of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railroad against J. L. Delay and others, representing the Knights of Labor, alleging the seizure and mutilation of their property and the obstruction of the business of the railroad company, and asking for an order restraining all parties from trespassing on their property and interfering with the business of the company. Chancellor Carroll granted a temporary restraining order.

DUBOIS, Pa., March 16.—Three hundred Hungarians at Walston mines struck to-day for the Columbus convention scale. If they are successful it will entitle them to an advance from 40 to 47½ cents per ton. Should the arbitration committee fail to meet on the 18th, next Monday 4000 miners will quit work.

MARSHALL, Tex., March 16.—Thirty men were brought here yesterday from New Orleans, to be set to work in the shops in the places of strikers. After arriving here they claimed they had been deceived as to the condition of affairs, and joined the ranks of the strikers.

United States Marshal Regan has issued the following circular:

"All parties not in the employ of the Texas & Pacific railroad company, are hereby notified to keep off the grounds occupied by the yards and shops of said company at Marshall, unless they have business with the United States marshal or officers of the railway."

Deputy marshals appeared early yesterday morning with blue and red ribbon badges in their button holes or on the lapels of their coats. Both Irwin and Hamilton returned from Jefferson, Sunday, having been released under bonds. The people here are not directly interested in the strike, and they are getting extremely tired of the present status of affairs, and hope for a speedy settlement. The Knights of Labor have taken steps to have the situation here correctly understood in New Orleans.

OMAHA, March 16.—The Missouri Pacific runs into Omaha on the Union Pacific track for a distance of eighteen miles. Yesterday an attempt was made to start a Missouri Pacific freight train out of this city, but five men captured the engine and made the engineer and firemen surrender. They then ran the engine back to the round house, put out the fire and placed a number of box-cars on the track in front of it to prevent its being moved. The men who captured the engine were said to be employes of the Union Pacific and were Knights of Labor.

MCKINNEY, Tex., March 16.—The men employed at the McKinney oil mills struck yesterday for higher wages. The mills were closed down, and the strikers discharged. Several employes who did not join in the strike were immediately suspended until a new force can be obtained.

SHREVEPORT, La., March 16.—A rumor that arms were being purchased here yesterday to be used against the strikers at Marshall, Tex., and along the line of the Texas & Pacific road for the protection of property, created no little excitement. Investigation developed the fact that United States Marshal Reagan, of the Eastern district of Texas, had sent a request to the railroad agent here to purchase a number of the latest improved Winchester rifles for his deputies. Several were purchased and forwarded last night. The agent received a telegram that enough had been secured through the United States authorities, and further purchases ceased.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 16.—The Knights of Labor have the upper-hand here. Boarding houses and hotels which accommodate the men who take the strikers' places are being boycotted, even the butchers refusing to sell them meat. All this is true, yet the sentiment of the people is against the strikers, but business men are afraid of being boycotted. John Togart, a boarding house-keeper, was boycotted yesterday. The water man, from whom Togart has been purchasing his water supply for drinking purposes, refused to sell any more to him, and now he has to go two miles to secure water. His landlord, one of the richest citizens of Fort Worth, has ordered him to vacate his house. Yesterday some poison was thrown into Togart's water barrel, and one married woman and two little girls were poisoned, and now lie in a critical condition. The above cited case is the worst yet reported, but there are others nearly as damnable. The people here are afraid to call their souls their own.

DENISON, Tex., March 16.—Rumors were current here last night that the Missouri Pacific road would make an effort to-day to move freight trains from this point; also that the strikers would not allow it to be done. A petition has been put in circulation, and largely signed, calling a meeting of citizens for this morning to pledge support to the officers of the law and aid them in executing the same, if necessary. The situation is, therefore, becoming somewhat critical here. Over 200 injunction writs were served on as many strikers yesterday, enjoining them from entering upon any Missouri Pacific railroad property, or in any way whatever interfering with or molesting trains or machine shops. District Judge Maltbie issued writs on prayer of the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Hopes for the settlement of the strike on the Gould Southwest system seem no nearer realization this morning than they have since the Knights laid down their tools and ceased work. The effect of the injunction recently granted restraining the strikers from trespassing upon the company's property or interfering with their efforts to move freight trains has not had its desired effect upon suburban traffic, at least, for as soon as the trains pass through the yards in the city they are met by strikers, who either prevail upon the engineers and firemen to leave their engines, or else they side track the train. The company seems powerless to hinder this, for however carefully they may guard their trains while in the depot or yards, it is evidently impossible for them to extend the guard any further along the tracks. The fact that the company did not attempt to start freight trains yesterday is explained by the desire to conform to all legal requirements before making the effort. To this end Judge Portis, the general attorney of the road, made formal application yesterday for police protection, and it is expected that an attempt to move freight trains will be made to-day.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The N. O. Nelson manufacturing company has made an offer to its employes, which propose to make each one of them personally and directly interested in the success of the company's business, it being a proposition to divide the profits of the business with the employes, after allowing 7 per cent. interest on the actual capital invested. The remainder of the profits will be divided equally upon the total amount of wages paid and capital employed. In addition, the company offers the employes the privilege of conducting a co-operative store. Each employe contributes $5 in installments of $1 a week, which is to be invested in groceries and provisions. These goods are to be sold at the usual profits, which are to be invested in other goods as required, and the surplus divided among the members. The employes elect their own managers, and operate the store.

An attempt to send out the Kirkwood accommodation train this morning failed, the fireman deserting the engine before it was attached to the train, and the engineer returned it to the round-house. No attempt has been made to resume freight traffic as yet. The situation in East St. Louis is unchanged, no strike having as yet occurred among the dissatisfied switchmen. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the outcome of this new complication, but the railway officials generally express confidence in their ability to adjust matters before their employes determine to strike.

A card signed by prominent business men of this city will be published this afternoon, to the effect that St. Louis merchants stand ready to deliver merchandise to any point as quickly and as certainly as the merchants of any other city to the same points.

CLINTON, Iowa, March 16.—Word has just reached here from Savannah, Neb., that about 800 track builders on the new Chicago, Burlington & Northern railway have struck. They compelled the engineers and firemen of the construction trains to leave their cabs. The company is paying off the strikers, and they are drinking heavily and are all armed with clubs. No information has been received as to the cause of the strike.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A report was circulated on 'change this morning that a general strike of the engineers and firemen of the Burlington road would begin to-day or to-morrow. At the offices of the company the rumor is not believed, as the committee of locomotive engineers have promised to wait until the arrival of Vice-Pres. Potter, Thursday, to whom they will present their grievances. The *Times* prints the following special dispatch from Denver:

"Vice-Pres. Potter, of the Burlington & Missouri railway, was telegraphed by the striking Knights of Labor that the Knights on the Burlington would strike on his road if he did not stop doing business with the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Potter's reply to the telegram was short but pointed, it being, 'strike.'"

OMAHA, March 16.—It is rumored here that the Knights of Labor have ordered all employes of the Missouri Pacific in Omaha to refuse to handle freight or perform other duties, and that the order will go into effect to-day. Credence is lent to this rumor by the fact that yesterday an engine and several cars outbound, were stopped in the yards. As the employes of the Missouri Pacific at this point are few in number, and the business done is comparatively light, no serious trouble is expected.

OMAHA, March 16.—The Knights of Labor employed on the Missouri Pacific at this point are out, and no freight trains are moving on the Nebraska division. An attempt to move a train yesterday was prevented by five men, who captured the engine, returned it to the round house and obstructed the track with several empty box cars.

He Was Surprised to Hear of the Strike, and Is Not to Blame.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—Jay Gould to-day, speaking for the first time respecting the strike by the Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific and the remaining portion of the Gould Southwestern system, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I first learned of the strike while at Havana, and have been advised by telegraph of the character of the trouble, more particularly, since my arrival here. The strike on our system was a complete surprise to me, for two reasons. First, we had acceded to all the demands which had been made upon us by our employes, and were supposed to be working in harmony with them; second, the present strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do, and which we cannot possibly arbitrate or control. The present strike originates in the discharge of an employe named Hall, on the Texas & Pacific, which road is in the hands of the United States court. We have no more right to attempt to control the workings of that system than the workingmen themselves, and would be as completely in contempt to attempt to do so as any other outsider."

Regarding another aspect of the strike, Mr. Gould said: "The public may not be aware of it, but the same issue was raised, when some men were discharged on the Wabash railway at a time when it was in the control of the United States court. Mr. Powderly, chief of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor called upon me to secure the reinstatement of these men. The subject was then fully discussed, and I told Mr. Powderly that I had no power in the matter, not even on advisory, without a request from the court. At that interview I told Mr. Powderly that if any grievances existed among our men, if he would bring them to our attention, we would endeavor to right them. We recognized the necessity of remaining on good terms with our people, to whom one-half of the earnings of the road go yearly.

"The present strike came without notice, and not in consequence of any grievance cited against us, and in view of my interview with Mr. Powderley, whom I believed to be a fair-minded man, was all the more surprising to me."

As to the future, Mr. Gould said: "I am advised that great numbers of the strikers are not in sympathy with the movement, and will return to work as soon as assured protection by the civil authorities. It is our intention to resume operation as fast and as soon as this protection is afforded."

In conclusion, he declared that he did not care to discuss the other features of the strike, beyond the statement that the company can not possibly join hands with the Knights of Labor against the United States Supreme court in their war on another system, which, he said, the present strike involved.

Mr. Gould further asserted that the Knights of Labor had evidently discovered already through public sentiment that they were exercising their power in favor of an issue strictly against law and order; and that it was more of a war against the general public than the road. It was closing manufactures along the lines of the railroad, and was stopping the shipment of coal and other commodities to points where the people were liable to suffer great deprivation. It was more the fight of the public than the company, but the latter, in the protection of its own lawful rights, would exercise every lawful energy to meet the demands of its patrons in opening the road in all its departments.

Mr. Gould stated that he was in receipt of telegrams from manufacturers and others along the company's lines stating that they would be compelled to shut down, but at the same time placing no blame upon the company or its management.

An Exciting Chase After a Negro Murderer in the Swamps of Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 11.—Last Friday morning Frank E. Cocke, depot agent at Scott's Station, was found murdered in bed. No clue to the murder was discovered. Excitement was intense. The morning after the body was discovered Mr. Hardy, of Perry county, was sent for to trail the murderer with bloodhounds. The trail was circled, for it was discovered the dogs followed it to Prairie Creek, when it was lost for awhile. The dogs were taken across a trestle and through the water of the creek. They failed on the scent. When this became known, an old negro, who has had experience with bloodhounds, said the man who had committed the murder was a negro, for no white man was ever known to shift trail like that. He told the hunting party that the murderer was not far away. The dogs were made to circle for a fresh trail, which was found. The party, mounted on fast horses, followed the dogs at breakneck speed. At a point down the creek, in the middle of the swamp, the pursuing horsemen heard a peculiar noise from the dogs, characteristic of them when they had caught their prey. The animals, ridden by desperate men, were made to dash through the underbrush. At a point further on they were compelled to dismount, and about half a mile down the creek a strange sight was presented. Around the stump of an old dead tree, the dogs, on their haunches, were yelping at the figure of a negro hanging to a limb with the desperation of a demon. His face was distorted; his eyes looked as if they would pop out; his head was wet and muddy, and his clothes covered with blood. The negro was Henry Smith. He was taken from the tree exhausted. In his pockets was discovered an envelope with the C. S. & M. railroad stamp on it, addressed to Frank E. Cocke. The blood on the negro's clothes and contents of his pockets clearly established a chain of circumstantial evidence enough to convict him.

The party started to Marion. Before it had gone far the negro made his escape by jumping down a high bluff. As he made the thrilling leap for life, he waved his hands at his captors. The place was of such a nature as to prevent the men on horse back from following him. The dogs were again made to circle for the trail, and he was again captured, after a long, hard run of seven miles. The desperate negro was taken to Marion and placed in jail. The jailer has deputized a strong guard to prevent the prisoner being lynched.

Canned Tomatoes and Muriate of Zinc.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A suit for damages of more than ordinary interest has been on trial in Brooklyn for two weeks, and was concluded yesterday. Miss Theodora Kayler, of Brooklyn, bought from Arends, her grocer, some canned tomatoes, which she ate. She became sick, suffering stricture of the bowels. Then she brought suit for $50,000 damages, not against Arends, but against Thurber & Co., wholesale grocers of New York, who sold the goods to Arends. The judge's charge was to the general effect that the jury might assume that the plaintiff was made sick, and that Thurber & Co. sold the fruit; but it would not justify a verdict for the complainant in the absence of proof that the fruit was warranted wholesome. The specific charge was that muriate of zinc used in topping the cans had caused the complainant's sickness. This was a disputed question, and, if true, so far as known, plaintiff was the only person ever poisoned in that way. Moreover, the goods were not canned by Thurber & Co., but by a New Jersey firm. The wholesale dealers were not responsible for the wrongs of the others, and the court would direct the dismissal of this case, but for the fact that one witness had sworn that the use of muriate of zinc in the topping of cans was easily discernible, which if it is true that this substance is poisonous would make defendants guilty of contributory negligence. The jury found in favor of Thurber & Co.

Natural Gas and Pneumonia.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—Pneumonia has become epidemic at McKeesport. Within the last few days more than a dozen residents of the borough have fallen victims to its ravages, and physicians attribute it to natural gas. One of them said: "I have no doubt that natural gas is responsible not only for pneumonia, but also for many other diseases of the respiratory organs. It is a great convenience, but as it is burned now the grates are almost closed up and no provision made for ventilation. The result is the atmosphere of the entire house not only becomes very dry, but is vitiated by the products of combustion." Considerable sickness in this city has been traced to the same source, and quite a number of people are talking of discontinuing the use of gas as fuel.

GEN. BUTLER.

Some Political History, Showing that Pres. Cleveland Is Wrong.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The *Herald* this morning publishes a long interview with Gen. B. F. Butler, in regard to the difficulty between the President and the Senate.

"I have been," said Gen. Butler, "much interested in the subject of this dispute between the President and the Senate, not because I have any care as to who is or who is not in office, but because I see a great departure from the manner in which the earlier Presidents, especially Washington, treated the Senate; and also from the manner in which the earlier Senates treated the secretaries of the President and the President himself. The first executive session of the Senate was held May 25, 1789, and that was in regard to a treaty which had not been made, and on July 21 they ordered the secretary of foreign affairs to attend the Senate to-morrow and bring with him such papers as are necessary to give full information relative to the consul convention between France and the United States; and on July 22 the secretary of foreign affairs, attended agreeably to this order, and made the necessary explanation. Sen. Thomas H. Benton, in giving an account of these proceedings makes the following note:

"These entries in relation to the secretary of Foreign Affairs show the early method of communicating with the secretaries, being called before the Senate to give explanations and bring papers—a method superseded by reports. The earlier senators lamented the change, believing the old way to be the best for getting information that was wanted and the best security against the impartment of incompetent secretaries.

"Thus," continued Gen. Butler, "it will be seen that the Senate brought the secretary in and set him down and made him answer questions. Again: 'On Monday, August 3, 1789, the Senate entered into executive business, and the President communicated to them a list of about 100 appointments as collectors, naval officers, surveyors, etc. The Senate advised and consented to about one-half of the list, and the rest laid over until to-morrow, on which day the Senate again entered upon executive business, and advised and consented to all the remainder of the list yesterday presented, one excepted.

"Now, then, still following Benton's record, we find the following message of Pres. Washington was laid before them: 'Gentlemen of the Senate—My nomination of Benjamin Fishbourn for the place of naval officer of the port of Savannah not having met with your concurrence, I now nominate Lachlan McIntosh for that office. Whatever may have been the reasons which induced your dissent, I am persuaded they were such as you deemed sufficient. Permit me to submit to your consideration, whether on occasions where the propriety of nominations appears questionable to you, it would not be expedient to communicate that circumstance to me, and thereby avail yourselves of the information which led me to make them, and which I would with pleasure lay before you. Probably my reasons for nominating Mr. Fishbourn may tend to show that such a mode of proceeding in such cases might be useful.'

"The President then proceeded to give his reasons for making the appointment. It will also be observed," continued Gen. Butler, "that Washington's only complaint of the Senate, in his communication to them about Fishbourn, was not that the Senate was asking too many questions about his action, which is now the cause of executive wail, but that they asked too few. Washington said, in effect: 'If you had asked more you would have known more, and would not have done what you did.' It seems now to be agreed that the Senate has the right to call on the President for the reasons of his appointment, because they are to advise and consent thereto, and upon that point and upon the character of that information Pres. Cleveland does not raise the objection that he cannot give confidential information. Under the tenure of office act, the President has no right to remove anybody, and cannot remove a single officer. He can suspend an officer, at his discretion, and so long as he does not put that officer, so suspended, before the Senate to have the Senate remove him, the Senate have no right to inquire why the President suspended him. It will be seen by the tenure of office act that it is the Senate only that removes an officer, by advising and consenting to the commission of another officer whom the President nominates in the place of the suspended officer."

"You hold, then, General, that the power of removal under the tenure of office act, is shared by the Senate with the President?" asked the *Herald* correspondent.

"The power of removal," replied Gen. Butler, "is only in the Senate under the tenure of office act, and that being the case, it is difficult to conceive why they should not seek for sources of information to learn why they should remove a good officer, who by capacity, integrity and energy in the public service had, apparently, shown himself to be a proper officer, and, above all, it is still more difficult to conceive why, when the President recommends the Senate to remove such an officer, he should not give them some reason, information or suggestion of the grounds in which he thinks it best that the officer should be removed. Has not the Senate the right to say, 'If you won't tell us why he should be removed, you must not ask us to remove him?' Or, to cover the matter in another form, 'If the reasons why you suspend him are so confidential that you can't tell us, but only act upon them yourself, you must not ask us to act upon them. You have the information and we have not, and you keep it to yourself. How, then, can we act?'"

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

MARCH 10.—In the Senate, a bill was reported favorably to establish a forest reservation on the head waters of the Missouri river and the headwaters of Clark's fork of the Columbia river. A bill was introduced requiring all manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine, butterine, lardine and suine to display signs in a conspicuous place at their place of business, indicating that that they manufacture or sell such articles; imposing a special tax of $500 on manufacturers, $250 on wholesale dealers and $100 on retail dealers in such products, and requiring them to take out annual licenses to carry on such business under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The resolutions from the judiciary committee concerning the relations of the Senate and the President respecting removals from office, were taken up, and Mr. Pugh, of Alabama, replied at length to Mr. Edmunds' argument. A message was received from the President inclosing a letter from the secretary of the Interior submitting a bill to pay the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska $90,000 due them under the treaty with the United States in two yearly installments of $45,000, instead of in nine yearly installments of $10,000.

In the House a number of unimportant bills were introduced, and the Indian Appropriation bill was discussed in committee of the whole.

MARCH 11.—Sens. Logan, Cullom and Teller presented petitions from various assemblies of Knights of Labor urging the construction of the Hennepin canal. Gen. Logan presented memorials from several citizens of Chicago, protesting against the increase of postage on fourth-class mail matter. The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions reported from the Judiciary committee as to the right of the Senate to papers on file in the departments, and Mr. Wilson addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee. Mr. Logan, from the minority of the committee on military affairs, submitted the views of the minority members on the Fitz John Porter bill. It is the same report presented by the minority in the last Congress, with the addition of Gen. Logan's letter in reply to Gen. Grant's article in the *North American Review* justifying the conduct of Fitz John Porter.

The House, after the expiration of the morning hour, went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill, and soon afterward adjourned.

MARCH 12.—In the Senate, the time was mainly taken up by Mr. Kenna, of Virginia, in a speech opposing the Edmunds resolutions relating to the controversy over removals from office. The bill to forfeit the Sioux City & Pacific railroad land grant in Iowa, with the exception of the lands claimed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, between McGregor and Sheldon, was passed.

In the House, a bill was passed providing for an American registry for the steamship Ozema, of New York. Also a bill to refund to Denton & Sage, of Chicago, $1,549, the amount of duties paid on a lot of sugar, destroyed in the great fire of 1871. A few private bills were passed. An evening session was held, at which 45 pension bills were passed.

A Farm Journal in Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The Chicago *Farm Journal* is likely to pass out of existence. Postmaster General Vilas has issued a decree prohibiting the passage of that paper through the mails as third class or any other matter. It will be remembered that the paper was recently excluded from the mails for having contained matter in the nature of a lottery advertisement, and 60,000 copies were held by the authorities. Gardner, the editor, was placed under arrest, and, pending the proceedings in his case, the third assistant postmaster general sent an order releasing the 60,000 copies detained upon the payment of third-class rates of postage. Gardner has also been released.

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ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mt. Hope Nurseries. Rochester, N. Y.

THE OREGON WRECK.

The Mystery Unexplained—Suicide of a Clergyman, One of Her Passengers.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Efforts to discover some clue to the identity of the schooner that ran the Oregon down have so far proved unavailing. It is thought that she was a three-masted vessel, and carried a crew of about nine persons. She was probably loaded with coal, and it is thought to have been bound from Baltimore or Philadelphia for New York. One of the peculiar things about the disaster that is gradually becoming prominent is the fact that the women who were on board the Oregon tell far more clear and connected stories of the affair than the men do. All the officers of the vessel agree in the statement that they had much less trouble in managing and quieting the fears of the women than of the men.

Among the guests at the Astor House are Mrs. C. E. Waller and C. Waller, the widow and son of the English clergyman who committed suicide by jumping from the Oregon, when the vessel was in mid-ocean. Mrs. Waller is almost prostrated with her bereavement, added to which is the total loss of the family effects. Her son told of their experiences:

"Father was the vicar of the comfortable living of Humberstone, in England, and having been troubled for some time with an affection of the heart, we all decided to make the journey to America, and thence southwardly to Mexico or Florida, in the hope of restoring his shattered health. It was a little before noon on last Tuesday, while my mother and I were in our stateroom, that my father fell overboard. He had left us but a few moments, and his death was a terrible shock. He had been suffering from nervous prostration for some days. The sea was running very strong at the time, and any attempt to save him, even had he been seen, would have been out of the question."

The diver who visited the wreck yesterday found one bale of cotton and one case of dry goods. The Merritt Coast Wrecking company will make a report in regard to raising the wreck of the Oregon, but as she lies in 120 feet of water it is hardly thought probable that the steamer will be raised. The cargo, engines and the valuable parts of the vessel, however, will be brought to the surface.

The imports of general merchandise at the port of New York for the past week were valued at $5,984,793, and of dry goods at $2,912,464.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, }
WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1886. }

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$4,348,600
Specie, decrease	2,469,600
Legal tenders, increase	529,000
Deposits, increase	2,075,000
Circulation, decrease	192,030
Reserve, decrease	2,459,350

The banks now hold $21,410,043 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

The BLADE's afternoon dispatch dated Wall street, 3 p. m., says: After 2:15 p. m. the market was quiet but firm, except for Lackawanna and St. Paul, which were moderately active and strong until late in the hour, when they declined ¼ per cent. Lake Shore and Reading also yielded small fractions, and the market closed irregular at quotations.

The following shows the change in governments during the past week:

	March 15.	March 9
4½s coupons	112⅝	112⅝
4s coupons	127⅛	127⅛
3s registered	100⅝	100⅝
Pacific 6s, '95	127	126¾

The Weekly Financial Letter of Henry Clews & Co., New York, has a bearish tone, and gives as a reason for a downward tendency in prices, that for the past four months investors or outside operators could not be influenced into buying on the current level of prices and values have been maintained by sheer force of unlimited money resources. "This force was a more powerful one than any like power ever enlisted in support of a speculative situation," but events have arisen more potent than any combination of capital. First the unsatisfactory condition of railroad earnings, then a depression in the price of coal, which must effect the earnings of coal companies; then a disappointment at the results of the spring trade; then the danger of ultimate war among the Eastern trunk roads; then a large decrease in our exports and increase in imports, causing important shipments of specie to Europe; then a break up in the transcontinental pool," and now the opening of a widespread campaign of labor against capital under methods and auspices that but too plainly threaten the most serious disturbances to the general trade of the country if not to the public peace. We are far from thinking that the public, though already alarmed, have realized the full gravity of the dangers arising from the new attitude assumed by so large a portion of the working masses. It is an attempt to overthrow the right hitherto and everywhere exercised by employers to conduct their business according to their own views of what is most conducive to success. Such a demand is revolutionary of the rights and the methods upon which business has hitherto been conducted, and when it comes to be yet more distinctly formulated, will paralyze trade with apprehension. The demand for a reduction in the hours of labor, though unquestionably just in some cases, yet when applied to a wide range of industries which are now running on 10 to 11 hours per day, must result in a widespread advance in prices, that will be attended on one hand with an increase in our imports and on the other with a decrease in our exportable surplus of domestic products, thereby exposing us to a commercial convulsion. Our experience is that undefined apprehensions of coming trouble from this labor question are causing not only speculative holders, but also investors to put themselves in a position of greater safety by realizing upon stocks. This disposition to sell is encouraged by the momentary yet significant incident of unexpected developments in the finances of Western Union, which apparently show a systematic concealment of a serious growing deficiency in the next earnings of the company, with the consequence of bringing upon the market a very large amount of stock from private hands.

"It would seem reasonable to conclude that, unless some very decided and unforseen element of recovery is soon forthcoming, it will be found impossible for holders to maintain their confidence against such threatening odds. For the future, we can expect only a period of caution, to speak of it in the most hopeful way possible; and, for the present, we can advise buying only on very pronounced breaks, with a sharp look-out for possible adverse tendencies."

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 soft red Lake Shore wheat was worth 93¼c in this market; on Wednesday 93⅛c was the price; on Thursday it closed at 93¾c; on Friday it noted 93¼c; on Saturday it marked 93¼c, and on Monday 92¾c was the recorded price, showing a decline of ¾c within the week.

The markets of the United States within the past week were irregular, closing fractionally lower for cash. In the trade for future delivery opening and closing prices were about the same. The visible supply is yet large, which has a tendency to check speculation. The stocks from now on will begin to decrease more rapidly than heretofore, and as a critical period has to be passed over within the next three weeks, it is fair to suppose that prices will advance. The invisible supply, from all that can be learned, is not large, and if anything like a fair export movement sets in, stronger markets will rule all around. Sluggishness prevails at present, and as surplus stocks will be needed, there is every reason to suppose that the movement of wheat will soon assume good proportions.

Corn within the week has moved fairly well, but prices have declined fractionally.

Toledo Maret.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange trade was light in cash wheat at steady prices.

Sales No 2 Soft Red Wheat to-day........ 2,000
" " " " yesterday........ 9,000

No 2 soft red D & M wheat, 92½c; No 2 soft red, Wabash, 91c; No 3 soft red Lake Shore, 89½c; No 3 soft red, D & M, 88c.

For future delivery No 2 soft red wheat sold to a larger extent. Prices were irregular, weak and lower.

	Mar. bu.	Apr. bu.	May. bu.	June bu.	July bu.
Sales to-day	1000	....	316000	115000	....
Sales yesterday	5000	....	262000	67000	....

Seller March, 92½c; seller May, 93c, and closed at 93⅛c, ¼c decline; seller June, 94c, 93⅞c and to close 94c, ⅛c lower; seller August, 96000 bu, opened at 93¼c and closed at 93¼c.

Cash Corn—Light business. No 3 D and M, 37¼c; No 3 Narrow Gauge, 36½c; No 3 yellow Narrow Gauge, 37c; seller May, transactions 35,000 bushels; opened at 40⅛c and closed at 40¼c.

Oats—Sale one car at 30c, Narrow Gauge.

Clover Seed—Sales 213 bags. Prices steady. Prime seed, $6 27½; Prime Mammoth, $6 25; Prime, March, $6 25.

Timothy Seed—Sale 20 bags Prime at $2 00.

Butter—Fine, 16@17c.

Eggs—10@11c.

Potatoes—35@40c.

Apples—$1 50@2 00 per bbl.

Poultry Chickens, 7@8c. Turkeys, 10@11. Geese, 9@10c.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1083 head; shipments, 1140 head; market slow and unchanged; prime, $5 25@5 40; fair to good, $4 50@4 65; common, $3 75@4 25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $4 60@4 70; Yorkers, $4 30@4 40; skips, $4 00@4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market slow and unchanged; prime to extra, $5 60@6 00; fair to good, $4 50@5 25; common to fair, $2 50@3 50; lambs, $3 50@6 50.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,600 head; shipments, 20000 head; the market is quiet and 10@15c lower; shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., $3 75@5 65; stockers and feeders at $3 00@4 30; cows, bulls and mixed, $2 00@4 00; bulk, $2 90@3 20; slop fed steers, $—; through Texas cattle, $—. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 60,000 head; the market was slow and 5@10c lower; rough and mixed, $3 80@4 15; packing and shipping, $4 10@4 35; light, $3 65@4 15; skips, $3 00@3 60. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1000 head; market slow and a shade lower; natives, $2 40@5 60; Texans, $2 25@4 25.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,292 head; export steers, $5 25@5 75; medium to good, $4 25@4 75; common to fair, $3 50@4 25; stockers and feeders $3 00@4 15; good to choice veals, $5 50@6 00. Sheep—Receipts, 5,200 head; market opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; good to choice, $5 50@6 00; choice to extra, $6 00@6 50; western lambs dull; good to choice, $5 50@6 50; extra, $6 75. Hogs—Receipts, 9,315 head; market steady; light pigs, $4 10; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, $4 30@4 35; selected medium weights, $4 35@4 40; choice heavy, $4 45@4 50; cows, mixed heavy ends, $3 90@4 00.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,186 head; shipments, —— head; market steady; choice to fancy, $5 05@5 15; good to choice shipping, $4 60@5 00; common to medium, $4 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $3 30@4 25; cows, $2 40@3 30. Hogs—Receipts, 3663 head; shipments, 1751 head; market strong and a shade higher for best qualities; others steady; good to choice, $4 00@4 20; common and medium, $3 70@3 90; skips and pigs, $2 00@3 60. Sheep—Receipts, 979 head; shipments, —— head; market steady; good to choice, $4 25@4 90; common to medium, $2 60@4 00.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Hogs—Market steady; common and light, $3 30@4 25; packing and butchers, $4 00@4 40; receipts, 374 head; shipments, 831 head.

Cattle—Receipts light; prices favorable to sellers; common, $2 00@2 75; fair to medium, $3 00@3 75; good to choice butcher grades, $3 90@$4 60; some extra, $4 65@5 75; fat dairy cows, $3 00@4 75; some extra, $4 85@4 00; good to choice corn fed, $3 50@3 85; good to choice heifers, $3 75@4 25; common to fair shippers, $3 75@4 35; good to choice, $4 40@5 15; common to fair oxen, $2 25@3 00; good to choice, $3 25@4 00; stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 25; some extra, $4 35@4 50; light yearlings and calves, $2 50@3 50. Sheep—Receipts quite light; prices steady; common to fair, at $3 00@4 00; good to choice, $4 25@5 00; extra wethers, $5 10@$5 50; culls, $2 25@3 00. Lambs—Scarce; good demand; common to fair, at $3 75@4 50; good to choice, $4 75@5 50; some extra, $5 60@5 75; culls, $3 00@3 75.

General Produce.

MILWAUKEE, March 16—Wheat steady; cash, 81¼c; May, 84⅛c; June, 86⅛c. Corn steady; No 2 at 37¼c. Oats dull; No 2, 28c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 65⅛c. Barley easier; No 2, 51½c.

DETROIT, March 16.—Wheat—No 1 white, 90¾ bid cash; —c March; 93½c May; cash Michigan Red, 92c; No 2 red 91c cash; —c April; 92⅛c May; No 3 red 85c. Corn—38c. Oats—No white, 36c; No 2, 32½c.

KANSAS CITY, March 15.—Wheat—Strong; No. 2 Red cash, 73¾c bid, 74c asked; March, ——; April, 75⅛c bid, 76c asked; May, 78¼@79¼c. Corn quiet; No 2 cash, 28c bid; 24½c asked; March, ——; April, 29½c bid, 29⅝c asked; May, 30⅞c bid, 31¼c asked. Oats—Cash nominal; April, 28⅛c asked.

BALTIMORE, March 16—Wheat—Western easier and quiet; No 2 winter red, spot, 92@92⅛c; March, —c; April, —c; May, 94⅛@94⅜c; July, 91c bid. Corn—Western lower and active; mixed spot, 45⅜@45⅝c; March, 45⅜@45⅝c; April, 45⅜@45½c; May, 45¾@45⅞c; steamer, 43¾@43⅞c. Oats—market firm and quiet; western white, 38@42c; mixed, 36@37c.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Flour dull and unchanged; family, $4 10@4 40; fancy, $4 35@4 60. Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 92c. Corn easier; No 2 mixed, 37¾c. Oats active and unchanged; No 2 mixed, 32¼@33c. Rye firm; No. 2, 65@68c. Barley quiet. Pork dull at $10.00. Lard quiet at $5 90. Bulk meats easier; short rib, $5 30; Bacon quiet. Whisky steady at 110c. Sales of finished goods on this basis, 987 barrels.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1:30 p. m.—Wheat unsettled and higher; 84⅛@84⅜c May. Corn steady but lower at 31⅜c May. Oats a shade lower; 31⅜c May. Rye at 57½c March. Barley—No sales. Flax seed, 111½c bid. Prime timothy, 187@190c. Pork stronger at $9 87½. Lard stronger at $6 02½. Whisky at 114c.

CHICAGO, March 16—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; market slow and weak; light, $3 60@4 10; rough packing, $3 80@4 05; heavy packing and shipping, $4 00@4 30. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market steady and slow; good to choice beeves, $4 10@5 65; butchers, $2 00@4 25; stockers, $2 50@4 30. Sheep—Receipts, 4,500 head; market 25c lower; common to good, $2 50@5 50.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Wheat weak; No 2 red cash, 91¼c; March, —c; May, 95⅜c asked; June, —c. Corn easy; No 2 mixed cash, 34½c; March, —c; May, 35⅝c. Oats easy, No 2 mixed, cash, 29½c; March, —c; May, 31⅛c bid. Rye weak at 59c bid. Whisky at 110c. Pork easy at $10 50. Lard at $2 85. Hogs—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 600 head; market slow but steady; Yorkers, $4 00@4 10; packers, $3 80@4 05; butchers, $4 15@4 30. Cattle—Market firm; native shipping steers, $4 50@5 30; butchering stock, $3 90@4 50; receipts, 500 head; shipments, 200 head.

Foreign Markets.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Spring work is at a standstill on account of frost. Position is very serious. Wheat trade is dull. Fine English red is 6d dearer. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 64,421 quarters, at 29s 9d against 51,716 quarters at 31s 4d during the corresponding week last year. There have been continued heavy deliveries of flour. Prices are not materially altered. Foreign wheat trade is gradually hardening. The supplies are usually short, yet English wheat remains under sell foreign equivalents 5s to 10s per quarter. Some sorts of imported wheats are rediculously dear compared with native wheats. The difference is partly attributed to the alteration in late years in the London milling machinery. Four cargoes of wheat arrived, two cargoes were sold, three were withdrawn and one Calafornia remained. Trade forward is more active and prices are against buyers. The market to-day was slow for English wheats at 6d@1s—more was demanded. Flour was 6d dearer. Oats were 6d dearer.

Visible Supply.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending March 6, 1886:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
T'l Mar. 6 '86	51257577	12969057	2023214	673636
T'l Feb. 27,'86	52148696	11503910	2247850	730217
*T'l Mar. 7, '85	43628370	7387869	2931454	430826

*Minneapolis and St. Paul not included.

Hog Products.

The Cincinnati Price Current of yesterday says: The progress of pork packing operations is now restricted, being about equal to corresponding time last year; returns from the eight leading points, part of which only include killings previous to Monday, show a total of 106,000 hogs since March 1, against 108,000 last year. Very little doing at other points. Prices of hogs are not essentially changed, compared with a week ago—slightly firmer at Chicago. The trade in product remains dull, and values, after some reaction from the closing a week ago, have again taken the downward course. May delivery at Chicago has ranged as follows for week: $10 15@10 52½, closing at $10 17½; lard, $6 00@6 12½, closing at $6 02½; short rib, $5 32½@5 47½, closing at $5 35; the closing figures a week ago were $10 35 for pork, $5 97½ for lard and $5 37½ for sides. The spirit of speculation does not seem to be in favor of higher values at the moment. With a probable reduction of about 200,000 hogs in the winter packing, compared with a year ago, and a shortage in weights equivalent to an additional 200,000 or more, the situation should not be regarded as discouraging to the holding interest, especially in view of the prevailing conviction that the summer supply of hogs is not likely to exceed last year. The market now, however, is weak, and consuming districts are not urgent purchasers. The exports of hog product for the week gained about 4,000,000 pounds over the corresponding week last year, lard showing the larger increase.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 14.—Wool—The receipts of wool the past week were 4,168 bales domestic, 1,698 bales foreign. Quotations: Ohio XX and above, 35c; Ohio XX, 34c; Ohio X, 32@33; Ohio No 1, 36@37c; Michigan extra, 31c; Michigan No 1, 35c; fine Ohio delaine, 35c; Michigan delaine, 34c; unmerchantable Michigan, 24c; unmerchantable Ohio, 25@27c; No 1 combing trash, 37@38c; Kentucky ¼ blood combing, 28c; Western A superfine, 29@33c; extra pulled, 27@30c; combing do medium, 34@35c; Montevideo, 25@27c.

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17. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
18. Dark Days. A Novel. By Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," etc.
19. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
20. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
21. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
22. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
23. Red Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
24. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the Author of "Dora Thorne."
25. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils," etc.
26. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
27. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
28. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
29. Leoline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke," etc.
30. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
31. David Hunt. A Novel. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, author of "Fashion and Famine," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. Essien; or, THE MYSTERY OF THE HEARTLANDS. A Novel. By Etta W. Pierce, author of "The Birth Mark," etc.
35. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
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38. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
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